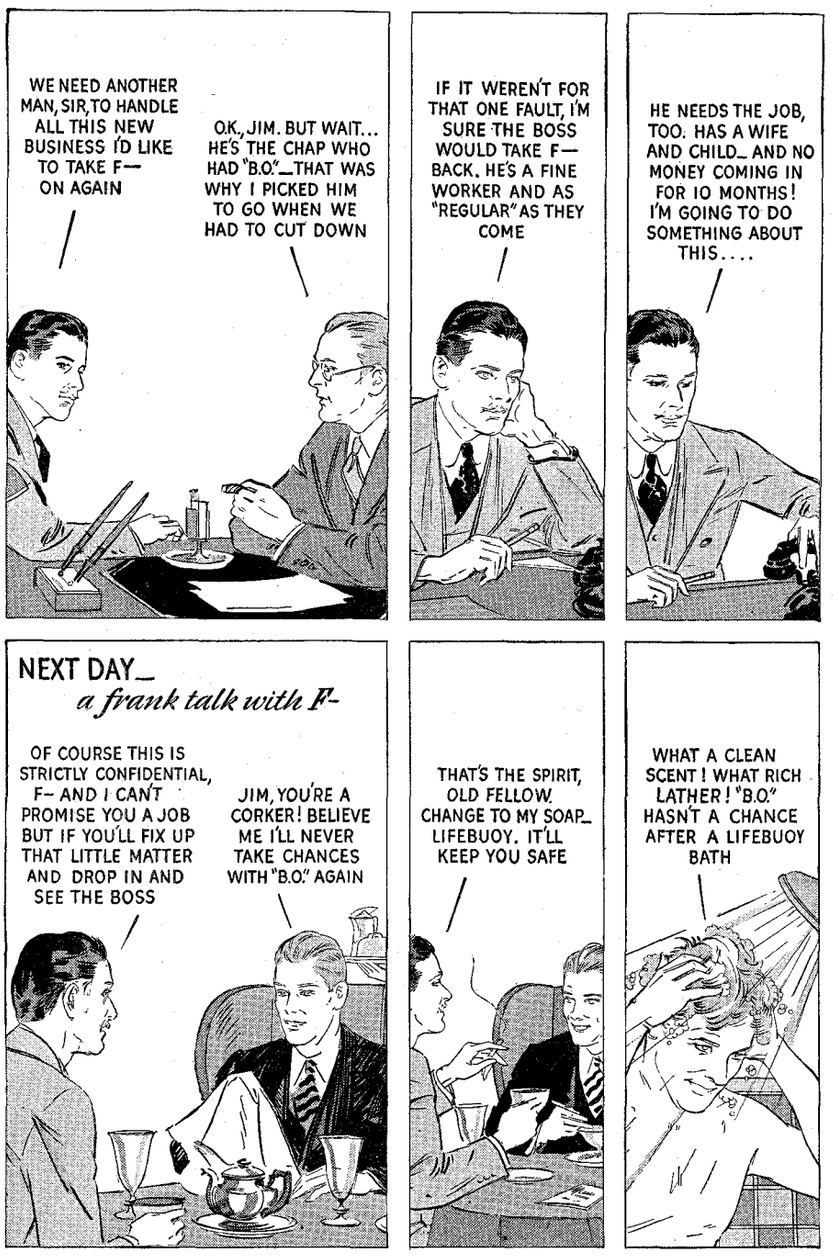
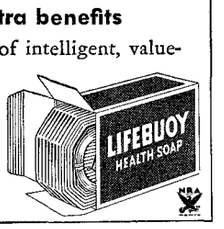
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL


WE NEED ANOTHER MAN, SIR, TO HANDLE ALL THIS NEW BUSINESS I'D LIKE TO TAKE F— ON AGAIN
O.K., JIM. BUT WAIT... HE'S THE CHAP WHO HAD "B.O."—THAT WAS WHY I PICKED HIM TO GO WHEN WE HAD TO CUT DOWN
IF IT WEREN'T FOR THAT ONE FAULT, I'M SURE THE BOSS WOULD TAKE F— BACK. HE'S A FINE WORKER AND AS "REGULAR" AS THEY COME
HE NEEDS THE JOB, TOO. HAS A WIFE AND CHILD— AND NO MONEY COMING IN FOR 10 MONTHS! I'M GOING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS....
NEXT DAY— a frank talk with F-
OF COURSE THIS IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, F— AND I CAN'T PROMISE YOU A JOB BUT IF YOU'LL FIX UP THAT LITTLE MATTER AND DROP IN AND SEE THE BOSS
JIM, YOU'RE A CORKER! BELIEVE ME I'LL NEVER TAKE CHANCES WITH "B.O." AGAIN
THAT'S THE SPIRIT, OLD FELLOW. CHANGE TO MY SOAP— LIFEBUOY. IT'LL KEEP YOU SAFE
WHAT A CLEAN SCENT! WHAT RICH LATHER! "B.O." HASN'T A CHANCE AFTER A LIFEBUOY BATH
"B.O." GONE— bad times over for the F-'s
SAW THE BIG BOSS TODAY, SWEETHEART, AND I'M STARTING MONDAY
OH, THAT'S GREAT, DARLING. YOU'LL GET AHEAD FAST NOW
I'VE JUST GOT TO ASK YOU, MRS. F— HOW DO YOU KEEP YOUR COMPLEXION SO LOVELY AND FRESH
LIFEBUOY, SALLY, DEAR. IT'S EXTRA CLEANSING!

NOTHING quite like Lifebuoy lather! Abundant in hot or cold water, hard or soft—it penetrates and purifies both face and body pores. Brings to dull, tired-looking complexions new, fresh, glowing loveliness. Ends that common yet never forgiven fault, "B.O." (*body odor*). Its fresh, clean, quickly-vanishing scent tells you Lifebuoy is different—*does more!*

Enjoy its extra benefits

Follow the example of intelligent, value-seeking people everywhere. Make Lifebuoy a "habit"—for face, hands, bath. NOTE: More "B.O." warm days. *Play safe!*



The Literary Digest

for April 28, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 17

Copyright, 1934, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

alma mater.—"G. A. B.," Greenville, S. C.—The usual pronunciation is *al'ma me'tar*—first *a* as in *fat*, second and third *a's* obscure, as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*. This is based on the older English mode of Latin pronunciation. The so-called Continental system is now largely followed in America in the teaching of Latin, and the Continental values of the vowels have replaced the English values. By the Continental system, the phrase is pronounced *al'ma ma'ter*—first and third *a's* as in art, second *a* and *e* obscure. One sometimes hears *alma* pronounced in the English system and *mater* in the Continental. This mixture is incorrect.

decommission.—"J. R.," Hartford, Conn.—The term *decommission* is of recent origin. In application it has been limited almost exclusively to naval use with reference to ships, aircraft, or the like. In the navy a vessel is "put into commission" when, after completion or after repair, it has been fitted for sea service. Conversely, it is *decommissioned* when it has been officially taken off the list of vessels in active service.

hornbook.—"J. N.," Rutherford, N. J.—The word *hornbook* arises from the name of the article itself. Before the days of printing and to the middle of the 18th century, it consisted of a thin board of oak with the nine digits, the alphabet, and the Lord's Prayer inscribed upon it. Sometimes the oak was covered with a slip of paper or parchment bearing those inscriptions. If the board was covered with a thin layer of transparent horn, the whole was called a *hornbook*. In later times, any primer or handbook bore the name.

national holidays.—"R. H. B.," Kerkhaven, Minn.—Contrary to the common impression, there are no annual legal *national* holidays in the United States—not even July 4th. The legal holidays are fixed by the statutes of the several States, and these holidays are not altogether uniform. The annual proclamation of the President calling for the observance of *Thanksgiving day* is actually effective only in the District of Columbia; but is observed by common consent by all States upon proclamations by the respective Governors. Other holidays observed by all States are New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Independence day, Labor day, and Christmas.

Pike's Peak; Long's Peak.—"E. B.," Lincoln, Neb.—*Pike's Peak* is correctly written with the apostrophe. It was named after the explorer, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who discovered it in the year 1806. *Long's Peak* derived its name from Stephen Harriman Long, who, in 1816, led an expedition from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

Which of these CONVENTIONS would you like to attend?

☐ Women's National Farm and Garden Association. Three articles. May 1 to 3. Price 10c.
☐ Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Three articles. May 2 to 4. Price 10c.
☐ National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Six articles. May 14 to 19. Price 25c.
☐ General Federation of Women's Clubs. Six articles. May 21 to 26. Price 25c.
☐ Boy Scouts of America. Three articles. May 31 to June 2. Price 10c.

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IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

The Christian Science Monitor has been of tremendous service to all the causes on which the progress and even the saving of civilization depend. — *The London Observer.*

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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FOR quick ACTION . . . for business-building, money-saving RESULTS . . . *use the telephone*, say America's industrial leaders.

The Ford Motor Company is typical of the thousands of concerns, both large and small, which depend on Long Distance every hour of every day to keep wheels moving.

Every day brings profitable results

"The administration of our business would be throttled without free use of the telephone," declares an executive. "From the standpoint of merchandising, when we want to get reactions to programs the only satisfactory way is *personal conversation* . . . by telephone. In a few minutes we can cover the entire country, talk with everyone we wish, and have the complete answers to every question that may arise.

"When we're speeding up production, the one best way to get quick action from our suppliers is to get them on the telephone and ask for it. Then there are no misunderstandings and no costly delays. The same holds true for all our operations.

"No one in our organization is any farther away than the telephone on my desk. If something important must go through and we get behind it by telephone, *it goes through*, that's all."

Many companies say that increasing their use of Long Distance brings sharp reductions in other costs, as well as stimulating their business generally. Your local Bell Company will gladly show how you can get best results by using your telephone on an *organized* basis. There is no obligation; simply call the telephone office and a representative will visit you at your convenience.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Daytime*	7 *P.M.*	8:30 *P.M.*
Boston	Portland, Me.	$ .75	$ .55	$ .40
Detroit	New York	2.05	1.75	1.15
Denver	Atlanta	4.50	3.75	2.50
San Francisco	St. Louis	6.50	5.25	3.75

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 28, 1934

Roosevelt Again Takes the Reins

While Most of Congressional Insurgents Swing Into Line, Critics Outside Continue Attacks on the New Deal

WITHIN a few days after he returned from his fishing trip, President Roosevelt had reasserted his leadership over Congress, shaped a legislative program for the remainder of the session and suggested a date for adjournment.

Calling Democratic leaders of the Senate and House into conference, he asked them to shut up shop by May 15. At these same meetings, he discussed all the important bills still pending in Congress, deciding which to push, which to oppose and which to eliminate in the interest of a short session.

"I am a tough guy," he had warned Congressmen in his amusing speech at the railroad station and, conscience pricking them for their insurgency during his vacation, they wondered whether he really meant to crack the whip over them thereafter. They found him firm where fundamental policies were involved, but otherwise amiable and open to compromise, as usual. The whip was cracked too deftly and gently to leave either scars or resentment, and most of them soon swung into line.

Critics outside Congress were less disposed to fall under the President's spell. Before the week was out, his distant cousin, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, had launched a steaming attack on the New Deal, and the country widened its eyes at the spectacle of a clean-cut contest between F. D. R. and young T. R.

Rejects McLeod Bill

The most formidable bill confronting the President as he resumed the reins in Washington was the McLeod measure directing the Government to pay off the depositors in closed banks. On this, the President put his foot down hard.

Fear of this bill as an inflationary measure had been growing rapidly, but sentiment in favor of it had been growing more rapidly still. Nominating primaries are not far off—six States hold them next month—and many Congressmen up for reelection saw in the bill a sure means of appealing to constituents.

At first, Mr. Roosevelt expressed his opposition to the McLeod bill jocularly, saying that he too had lost money in bank failures and unsuccessful business ventures and asking whether Congress intended to make good all bad debts. Speaking more seriously, he denied that the Government is morally obligated to reimburse depositors in closed banks and said that the McLeod measure could not be administered with equal justice to all depositors.

Acme

"Militaristic Prussianism," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt of his cousin's New Deal. But when this photograph was taken at the White House some time ago he was calling to dine with the President

Another inflationary threat to the President's policies was the Dies-Thomas-Wheeler plan for the nationalization of silver, its acceptance at a premium from foreign countries in exchange for surplus American farm products and its purchase by the Government until prices jump to the levels of 1926.

"I don't think the President is very enthusiastic about this," said Henry T. Rainey, Democratic Speaker of the House. Altho he had previously predicted that the Silverites would have their way, he now said that the House would abide by the President's wishes.

Mr. Roosevelt agreed to talk over bimetalism with a delegation from the Senate Silver Bloc. But temporarily, at any rate, he seemed satisfied with his recently inaugurated policy of purchasing newly-mined domestic silver and with the international agreement, designed to raise the world value of silver, which was reached at London last year. He appeared ready to accept optional powers to remonetize silver, but opposed making remonetization compulsory, as the Dies bill proposed.

With two measures, both passed by Congress, the President had no quarrel, and he promptly signed them. One ordered the Federal Power Commission to investigate electric light and power rates throughout the nation. The second, sponsored by Hiram W. Johnson, Republican, of California, prevented any foreign Government "in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States" from borrowing from American investors. The question then arose whether the law applies to countries which, like Britain, have made token payments on their war debts.

Two Proposals

Within a few days of his return, the President advanced two proposals of his own.

He suggested that air-mail contracts be let for a year, and that, meanwhile, Congress create a commission to make an investigation and "recommend to the next Congress a broad policy covering all phases of aviation and the relationship of Government thereto." A more limited inquiry, into the efficiency of the Army Air Corps, is now being conducted by a commission headed by Newton D. Baker.

To finance relief activities during the fiscal year beginning July 1, the President indicated that he would ask Congress to appropriate about $1,500,000,000. Instead of specific appropriations for specific purposes, he wants a lump sum which can be split among various Federal relief projects as occasion demands.

The task of assisting the needy is still vast, as Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, showed by estimating the number of persons on relief at 4,700,000. Partly because of the demobilization of CWA employees, the number jumped 13 per cent. from February to March.

"An ice-cold shower for false optimism," said the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. But other

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commentators stressed the revival of business and the estimates of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that 2,750,000 workers had returned to private industry since March, 1933, about 419,000 of them in March, 1934.

"The nation still struggles ahead, forging on to better times, with more people going back to work every week now, stores in city and country selling more and more goods, shiny new automobiles crowding the highways," wrote John Boettiger, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune,* and added:

"It is this advancement, this movement ahead, which imparts to President Roosevelt the independence of spirit—in a man of lesser exalted position it would be called 'cockiness'—which he has manifested so clearly since his return from his vacation at sea."

Legislative Program

After the President's conferences with Congressional leaders, a White House statement listed several bills "which it is expected will be disposed of during the balance of the session."

One proposed to continue the temporary plan of insuring bank deposits up to $2,500.

In another the President seeks the power to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries and to raise or lower tariff duties by 50 per cent. to carry these agreements out.

A third, the tax bill, would yield about $263,000,000 of additional revenue in the House version and about $481,000,000 in the Senate version. President Roosevelt objects to a tax in both versions which would virtually embargo our imports of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands.

Still another measure was the bill to regulate stock exchanges, which has been considerably modified in a committee of the Senate. The President has asked for "teeth" in this bill, but the White House statement did not indicate whether he thought the Senate dentists were doing too much extracting.

Neither did it mention the Securities Act of 1933, which requires new issues to be registered with the Federal Trade Commission and provides stiff penalties for misstatements or omissions.

The Durable Goods Industry Committee, created under NRA auspices, recently reported that this law had "definitely interfered with the free flow of private savings into industrial enterprise." Mr. Roosevelt was reported to believe that some of its provisions should be relaxed, but he did not suggest specific changes last week.

With the legislative situation well in hand, the President turned his attention to other problems. He tackled the long-lived wage dispute between railroad employers and employees, which was waiting for him on his return to the White House. He also received Stenio Vincent, President of Haiti, and, according to their joint statement, "discussed a new form of financial administration which is satisfactory to our two governments."

Pennsylvania Battle

The far-reaching effects of the President's policies, collectively known as the New Deal, have rarely been more strikingly shown than in Pennsylvania at this moment. In that stanchly Republican State, the New Deal of a Democrat is the dominant issue in the race for the Republican nomination for Senator.

David A. Reed attacks it, declaring that he is unwilling "to see destroyed in four years a civilization which has been centuries in building." His opponent, Gifford Pinchot, supports it, saying, "I stand beside President Roosevelt in his fight for the forgotten man."

Evidently there is ground for lasting controversy and difference of opinion in the Bankhead cotton bill, which Congress recently sent to the President's desk.

Writing from Washington to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Morris D. Ervin called this "just about the most revolutionary measure adopted since the present Administration came into power."

He said: "It makes a distinct turning-point in national policy; a departure from the voluntary cooperation of industry and agriculture with the Government in an effort to bring about economic recovery, and a resort to force and coercion by the Government to compel industry and agriculture and the individual to follow the Government's plan."

The Bankhead bill, setting 10,000,000 bales as the maximum production, puts a prohibitive tax on all cotton in excess of that quantity. It applies production quotas not only to States but to individual farms.

At the moment, few newspapers are making head-on assaults against the President's farm policies or the New Deal in general. But individuals, notably Col. Theodore Roosevelt, are rushing in where editorial pages seem reluctant to tread.

Taking office as president of the National Republican Club in New York, Colonel Roosevelt slated his cousin's whole program.

"The attitude of the NRA is militaristic Prussianism," he said, calling it a "bullying, bulldozing frame of mind." If the New Deal prevails, he continued, individual liberty is lost.

Reaction to Attack

"The so-called New Deal is not liberal and is not new," he declared. "It is not liberal because it is confessedly an attempt to reduce the American people to a 'regimented' group, submissive to the dictates of a small group or a single individual at the head of a vast bureaucracy. . . . It is reactionary and un-American because it carries as its logical conclusion some type of autocratic government. If it is fixed upon us it predicates for the future an autocrat rather than a President."

Some newspapers applauded this speech, tho few were enthusiastic, and the Baltimore *Evening Sun* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* were contemptuous.

The Vacationist Returns

—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

Many newspapers believe that, now that he has resumed his duties, President Roosevelt should and must decide whether the New Deal is to move toward the Left or the Right, should and must reveal which way the nation is heading.

"The New Deal is about to be liquidated or consolidated—one of the two," said J. A. Livingston, in the New York *Investment News*. "As a social philosophy it has shot its bolt. It is now up against practical politics and President Roosevelt must choose."

But the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has no patience with the "Whither-are-we-drifting?" query.

"The President," it said, "as a national leader, must necessarily feel his way along. It is absurd to expect him to know just where the country is eventually going, for that is to be determined by the people and by events which only God can direct and control."

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Great Britain's "Prosperity" Budget

Tho the Government Has a Surplus, and British Taxpayer Pays a Heavier Income Levy Than Does His American Cousin, There Is No Provision for War Debts

SELDOM has a financial statement on the part of a government excited so much interest in another country as did the new British Budget in the United States.

© International

Neville Chamberlain

First of all, Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a surplus to announce — no small achievement in any country these days.

Second, the Chancellor himself described it as Britain's first "prosperity" budget since the beginning of the world depression. The questions at once occurred in American discussion, why does England seem so prosperous, and how can England show a surplus while we are still piling up huge obligations?

And in the third place, the British Chancellor, just as Congress was enacting the Johnson bill forbidding American loans to debt-defaulting foreign governments, said flatly: "Neither last year nor the year before did I make any provision for the payment of the war debts to America nor for the receipt of war debts or reparations by ourselves. In the absence of any fresh development, I proposed to follow precisely the same course this year."

The House of Commons received this declaration with loud cheers. But no large cheers echoed from this side of the Atlantic. In fact, most of the exclamations were far from complimentary. When Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, heard about that British surplus he remarked that the British Government might send it all over to the United States by the first available ship as a war-debt payment.

A more moderate expression of the American opinion along the same line came from the Boston *Transcript:* "If Britain can balance her books without the use of red ink, it will impress Americans in and out of Congress that token payments should be succeeded by payments large enough to serve as more than a friendly gesture."

But the people of the United States need not be unduly agitated over the British budget statement on war debts, replied the Springfield *Republican,* for the British Government found money enough for at least a "token" payment last year without any budget provision for it and will presumably do the same thing this year. It added that while many Americans do feel that if Great Britain has a surplus it ought to pay its debts, nevertheless a governmental surplus of this kind "is largely a matter of bookkeeping and does not materially affect the complicated question of debts."

It is obvious that the British Government's present policy is to use any surplus to ease the burden of the British taxpayer. On the taxation scale of the last budget there would have been a surplus of something over $150,000,000. But the tax reductions announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the fiscal year 1934-35 were expected to reduce this to something like $4,000,000. The most important items in these reductions were a 25 per cent. cut in the automobile horsepower tax, and a cut in the basic income tax rate from 5 shillings to a pound (25 per cent.) to 4 shillings 6 pence (22½ per cent.). Even with this 10 per cent. cut the British citizen pays the world's highest income tax. Differences in details concerning earned income, exemptions, deductions, and surtaxes make exact comparisons with our law difficult. But certain facts indicate how much heavier is the load of the British taxpayer.

Look What's Happening to our Little Cousin

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

British vs. U. S. Income Taxes

The Britisher begins paying income tax when his income reaches $500 if single, $750 if married. In case of completely earned income the limits are $625 and $937.50. In this country, of course, the corresponding exemptions are $1,000 single, $2,500 married, for all classes of income. Take the single case of a bachelor without dependents, earning a salary of $5,000 a year. According to the estimate for a New York *Times* correspondent, he would pay $765 a year income tax under the existing law in Britain, $685 under the new law. In this country he would pay $160 under the present law, a little less under pending legislation. If he earned $10,000 a year he would pay $1,890 under the existing British law, $1,650 under the new law, and $600 under the present United States law. Surtaxes begin in the United States at $4,000 and at $10,000 in Great Britain. They are graduated up to a maximum of 55 per cent. in this country as against 41¼ per cent. in England. In all these cases the pound is valued at $5.00.

Partly balancing the aid to the taxpayer the emergency cuts in the pay of government employees, including Army, Navy and Air Force, were restored one-half, and the dole was put back to the "pre-crisis" figures.

Before coming to the figures of this financial program and without looking at the notes he had extracted from a red leather box when he rose to speak in a crowded session of the House, Mr. Chamberlain said: "To-day the atmosphere is distinctly brighter." That is, he explained, in comparison with the dark days of his two previous budgets. He reported definite revival of activity in almost every branch of trade and small rise in wholesale prices. And apparently speaking for the Government he declared: "We have established a new spirit of hope and confidence."

This stirred up critics of the New Deal in this country, who felt that if the British Government could pull itself out of the red without the NRA and the AAA and all the various recovery experiments—well, our Government might profit by the example. The sharpest comment was the New Haven *Register's* observation that the difference between the Chamberlain budget and the Roosevelt budget "is the difference between good government and poor government."

But such remarks only started the debate. The argument was heard that, after all, the British did much as we are doing and with less noise and they began sooner. Some of our editors took up the declaration of the London *Economist* which claimed that revival in Great Britain is only a very slight upward movement, a mere trend and that things are as bad as ever in the important industrial North Country.

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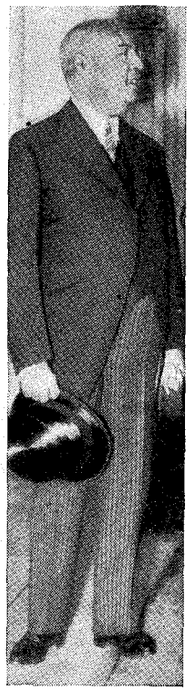
Haiti and the "Good Neighbor" Policy

Complete Cessation of American Participation in Control of Republic's Affairs May Follow President Vincent's Visit

By H. P. Davis

The result of a conference in Washington on April 17 between Stenio Vincent, President of the Republic of Haiti, and President Roosevelt unquestionably will strengthen Latin-American confidence in the "good neighbor" policy which Mr. Roosevelt has been endeavoring to apply to our relations with other American republics.



Wide World

Stenio Vincent

After this conference it was predicted "by both Haitian and American officials" that a most satisfactory arrangement for complete withdrawal of American participation in the control of the affairs of Haiti soon would be announced.

In a joint statement with President Vincent, Mr. Roosevelt reaffirmed the departure of the Marines from Haiti in October next. The implication in this announcement that, in their exchange of views, the two Presidents arrived at a basis for an agreement on a new form of financial administration satisfactory to the two countries is exceedingly important.

It is understood that this "new form of financial administration" will involve the complete withdrawal from Haiti of American fiscal representatives and the substitution of an arrangement with the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti for handling the continued payment and amortization of the outstanding foreign bonds of the Republic, now amounting to approximately $11,000,000.

Hoover Commission Report

A commission sent to Haiti by President Hoover in the fall of 1930 to investigate as to "when and how we are to withdraw from Haiti" faced, on arrival, a situation which demanded immediate action not contemplated in its instructions. This commission brought together the contending factions. After negotiations with the leaders of the opposition, it succeeded in obtaining an agreement which resulted in a compromise program.

In a final report to President Hoover, in March, 1930, the Forbes Commission stated that, under American control, Haiti had made material progress, but expressed regret that educated Haitians showed little appreciation of the many services rendered. The report concluded with specific recommendations that "the President declare that the United States will approve a policy . . . providing for an increasingly rapid Haitianization of the services."

In May, President Louis Borno was succeeded by Eugene Roy, who had been chosen to serve provisionally until the election of a President by a properly-constituted Legislature.

Five months later, the National Assembly elected Stenio Vincent to the Presidency. His term expires on May 15, 1936, at the same time the Haitian-American Treaty of 1915 lapses.

In October, 1930, the transfer from American to Haitian control of three of the five treaty services was accomplished, leaving under American supervision only the Financial Adviser-General Receiver office and the Garde d'Haiti. Two years later (September 3, 1932), representatives of the two nations signed a "Treaty of Friendship," designed for the purpose of terminating American intervention "as soon as possible and in an orderly manner."

The Haitians, at the time, claimed that provisions for the withdrawal of the Marines and Haitianization of the Garde were designedly indefinite and that the financial provisions were most unsatisfactory and not in accordance with the announced policy of the United States Government. On September 15, 1932, this treaty was unanimously rejected by the Haitian Legislature.

"Executive Agreement" Signed

On August 7, 1933, after many months of patient negotiation, an "Executive Agreement" was signed at Port-au-Prince which provided for the transfer to the Haitian Government of complete control of the Garde d'Haiti by October 1, 1934, and the withdrawal of the Marines within thirty days from that date. No strings were attached to this agreement, which provided that, on January 1, 1935, a new official, a "Fiscal Agent," should carry on, with certain definite limitations, the services of the present Financial Adviser-General Receiver.

President Vincent's visit to the United States was for the purpose of obtaining a more complete withdrawal of American participation in the Government of Haiti. In this mission he apparently has succeeded.

The complete restoration of Haitian sovereignty in October of this year, coincident with the withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States, unquestionably would be accepted throughout Latin America as a proof of the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's new "good neighbor" policy.

First Aid for Kilowatt Users

Kicking at the electric company's bill now promises to become much more than a frantic and futile gesture. The Federal Power Commission, under authority of the Norris-Rankin Resolution which President Roosevelt signed the other day, has commenced the great work of compiling power rates all over the country.

Both municipal and private corporations are to be included in the survey, and the consumer will get the benefit of exact knowledge as to how his rate compares with that paid by the man in the next town, or at the other side of the country.

Hitherto the facts have been so disguised with misleading figures and technical terms that no comparison has been possible. The Federal Power Commission will tear the dark veil from those Egyptian mysteries and present the facts to the consumer in plain language and simple arithmetic.

Consumption will be computed on the basis of the cost of fifty kilowatt hours, which is "the average residential consumption," according to a Washington correspondent of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, estimated that $50,000,000 a year would be saved to consumers all over the country. He was quoted as saying that the bill would do more to bring justice to consumers than any other measure except the Muscle Shoals bill, of which he also was the pilot in the House.

Winding Up the Wirt Case

The Wirt inquiry officially died last week when the special committee headed by Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Democrat of North Carolina, decided by a 3-to-2 party vote to go no further. All of the Indiana educator's specific charges were flatly denied under oath by the six others present at the Virginia dinner party which "has become almost as famous as that of Belshazzar"—the Washington *Post's* phrase. The Democratic members of the Bulwinkle Committee after hearing this testimony, declared themselves convinced that there was nothing to Doctor Wirt's charges that a group of "brain trust" satellites were plotting a Communist revolution and were pushing President Roosevelt, whom they looked on as a Kerensky, into paths of radicalism from which he could not retrace his steps.

Here *The Editor and Publisher* saw an example of the way American newspapers protect their readers from undue alarm; the press in general, while covering the news fairly, "slanted the story up the spoof alley."

And yet, as the Wirt case lingers as a conversational topic, it is from time to time remarked in conservative circles that—aside from the discredited direct charges—Doctor Wirt had some ground for suspecting that there are too many radicals connected with the Roosevelt Administration.

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America's Most Traveled First Lady

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Enters Second Year as Mistress of White House With Her Energies Undiminished and Enthusiasms and Optimism Unclouded by Her Constant Activities

By Emma Bugbee

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT enters upon her second year as mistress of the White House with energies undiminished and optimism unclouded. Already the most traveled First Lady in our history, with 40,000 miles to her credit in the twelve months since the inauguration, she piled up another 6,638 miles on her recent aerial dash to Puerto Rico. Returning to Washington, she at once picked up the threads of her many personal and public responsibilities without waste of motion.

The next few weeks will find her shuttling back and forth to New York as indefatigably as she did a year ago, when the nation, unaccustomed to First Ladies darting about, watched her with mingled admiration and alarm.

To-day the admiration for her energy continues, but the alarm has been forgotten. It now is understood fairly well that activity of this sort does not fatigue the imperturbable niece of the strenuous T. R. She can pass hours in a train, hear great committees offer the freedom of a city, make a couple of speeches, eat a banquet meal, and return home on the midnight train, fresh as a daisy and ready to tackle several hundred letters, or stand beside her husband to shake hands with a thousand White House guests.

"Eleanor Legend" Growing

All this, of course, is an old story to the newspaper women who described the activities of the President's wife in Washington and New York, but the Puerto Rican expedition massed much new evidence to strengthen the "Eleanor Legend." It showed us—even those of us who thought we knew her well—that thirteen days did no more than two or three to shake the perfect poise of the First Lady.

We flew with her, picnicked with her, watched her receive with equal grace the greetings of two Presidents of island republics and the prayerful benedictions of natives in calico and bandannas. We heard her wave away the protection of motor-cycle police, native soldiery, mayors and local reception committees, begging only to be allowed to make her serious investigations into island conditions as quickly as possible.

We followed her to the door of rickety, thatched-roof cottages in the bamboo forests, where she knocked punctiliously on each door, asking, "Please may we come in and see your house?" We noticed that when she walked through the worst of the crowded alleys she was not afraid to wear, as usual, her rings and the monogrammed watch which was her husband's wedding gift.

When one of us stepped on a pig, reporter and pig squealed, and crowds laughed, but Mrs. Roosevelt's reaction was, "Poor thing."

We teased her a little, tho, when, at a certain landing, the supply of under-nourished children ran short, and her quick concern was aroused by a dog.

"Your dog looks rather thin," she was overheard to say to a welcoming official.

She traveled unofficially, like any other passenger, on the regular air-plane from Miami to the West Indies. Whenever the air-plane stopped for fuel, Mrs. Roosevelt strode down the dock, hopeful for her incognito, but determined to get air and exercise. Always there were roses, officials, Girl Scouts and open-mouthed native children. The unofficial guest longed for a mantle of invisibility, but, failing that, she donned her mantle of official grace.

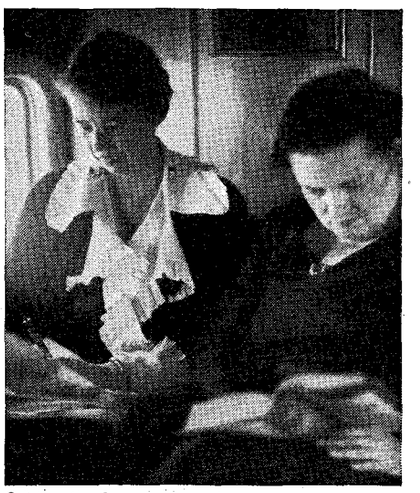
"How very nice of you"! she exclaimed every time, with a mingled air of surprize and delight, as if she never before had beheld such exquisite roses, "How very lovely they are! Thank you so much."

Keystone

The President's wife (right), pictured with Miss Nancy Cook, her partner in the Val-Kill furniture enterprise

Nothing irritated her. It never was any trouble to pose for photographs in the broiling sun, or answer inane questions at five o'clock in the morning before a dawn take-off.

She never was too tired to shake hands with a few more social workers, or to bend



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Mrs. Roosevelt on her flight from Miami over the Caribbean to Cuba

tenderly over a crippled child. She had a "grand time." She loved the tropical scenery, the glimpses of native women washing in the brooks. She called our attention, much amused, to the trees called "women's tongues" because of the perpetual rattle of their seed-pods against one another.

No Lazy Week-End

We returned to Washington early on a Saturday afternoon, after thirteen breathless days. "The cocks crow us to bed and we breakfast under the stars," one of the company had written home. This was true —well, sometimes it was. It was true enough, at least, so that we all felt justified in calling it a trip and taking a day off.

But did Mrs. Roosevelt treat herself to a lazy week-end?

Not that lady.

The President met her at the railroad station. It was their wedding anniversary. His mother was at the White House. There was a merry luncheon party, with gifts to be distributed and the best jokes to be told at once. No one, not even Mrs. Roosevelt, could avoid that little recreation.

But what was she doing at four o'clock? She was talking over the radio for the Give-a-Job Week of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In the next forty-eight hours she gave a wedding anni-

(Continued on page 39)

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Topics of the Day

"Mother" Trucks For Crime Cars In the pre-war era of Keystone Comedies, much mirth was excited by a film in which a farceur of demoniac aspect and casual manner went about stealing automobiles by wholesale under the noses of the police. When he was pursued too hotly for comfort, a closed furniture van would suddenly appear ahead of him, its rear wall would drop slantingly to the road, and the master thief would drive neatly up this ramp into the van, which would close again and go about its business while the absurd police dashed past it in frantic search of their vanished quarry.

Believe it or not, a serious reproduction of that farcical stunt is now reported from Victoria, Texas. There, according to the Associated Press, a woman motorist has reported to Deputy Sheriff Richard Rogan that "she saw a fast traveling coupé drive up to a waiting truck on the Houston highway, run up a runway into the truck and move away. The truck resembled a moving van."

On the strength of this story, the Deputy Sheriff "advanced another theory" as to how Clyde Barrow, machine-gun man-killer, eludes a powerful lot of pursuit. Another case of life imitating art!

* * * *

Reluctant "Witnesses" Victims of New Racket There is something as American as ice-cream soda in a new racket recently described to the police of Newark, New Jersey. As the story goes, three Newark icemen, sitting in a saloon, saw another group of men enter and fall into a violent argument which lasted until one of them, whipping out a pistol, fired pointblank at another. "I'm shot!" cried the "victim," and fell as if dead.

The "murderer" thereupon dashed out, and the icemen would have done likewise if they had not been restrained by the "victim's" remaining friends, who declared that they would be held as material witnesses and freed them only when they agreed to pay $1,500. A few days later, one of them saw the "corpse" walking on the street and took his story to police headquarters.

Its significance lies in the icemen's reluctance to testify in a murder case, even tho their own innocence was not in question. Prosecuting attorneys say that this feeling helps to explain the prevalence of violent crime and the failures of American justice. It sometimes is answered that they put the horse before the cart, that the prevalence of crime and the failures of justice, notably of prosecuting attorneys, explain the reluctance of witnesses to testify.

Whatever the explanation, the feeling seems far stronger in the United States than elsewhere. Evidently the underworld, to which it has long been a means of escaping punishment, now is making it a source of income.

* * * *

Dime and Magazines Vanish at Church Parley It's a sad blow to fond belief to hear that even gentlemen of the cloth can be tempted—and may fall. Of course it may have been due to the unusual strain to which their moral fiber was subjected. Let circulation managers read the story and take the hint.

The sorry tale is related by Clifford P. Morehouse, editor of *The Living Church*, High Church Episcopal weekly published in Milwaukee. Mr. Morehouse attended a conference at the Diocesan House in Chicago, and took a stack of copies of his magazine with him. He placed them on a table at the back of the conference room, and, in order to indicate subtly that they were for sale, put a dime on top of the pile. He expected that as the pile diminished the dimes would increase and he would have something to tell his circulation manager. He did have.

When he came back from the conference room all the copies of *The Living Church* were gone, and so was the dime. Were there any laymen in the room?

* * * *

Cooks and Maids Have Codes, Too Cook, too, is to have a code. Stern upholder of the dignities of the kitchen, she is to continue having her own way and more of it. Meals will be served promptly on the hour, and wo to master late from the office or mistress lingering over the cards. Cook will shut up shop or ask for overtime.

Maids also share in the New Deal for Domestics. Philadelphia, city of scrapple as well as of brotherly love, has started the movement. Mrs. Wayne W. Babcock, chairman of the Philadelphia Council of Household Occupations, has revealed that the code, called by members a voluntary household agreement, is already in force in 250 homes in the Quaker city. The code provides for a sixty-hour week and a vacation schedule, a $10-a-week minimum wage for a maid living in, and $16 to $17 for a maid sleeping out and furnishing her own food. The code also provides that she will be paid for overtime.

The "great turnover in servants," said Mrs. Babcock, "is due to long hours and unsystematized work."

Hear the echo from hall and kitchen. An agreement is demanded of housekeepers, too. They must bind themselves not to lure away their friends' servants by offering to do half the work themselves or to double the wages.

"Unreconstructed Rebel" Keeping His Good Temper Harsh, heated words for and against parts or all of the New Deal fly thicker and faster every day. It may be useful, therefore, may prevent injured feelings—and even skulls—to note the examples President Roosevelt and Senator Carter Glass, Virginia Democrat, are teaching the country in good-tempered opposition.

The President, who invented the New Deal, naturally believes in it. Senator Glass disbelieves in much of it. Yet the two have managed to state and maintain their positions forcefully without vilifying each other, impugning each other's motives, or renouncing their personal friendship.

"Hello, there, you unreconstructed rebel," Mr. Roosevelt called out jovially as Senator Glass, who has fought Administration policies up-hill and down-dale, entered the Executive offices the other day. A few weeks earlier, the Senator, expressing impatience with "supine submission to Executive authority," said he objected equally to vituperation of the President.

As opinions of advocates and opponents of current national experiments solidify, some citizens are getting close to the droll, but mistaken, prejudice of that St. Louis man arrested recently for striking a stranger because he "looked like Hoover."

* * * *

Doctor Voronoff to See If Zaro Agha Really Is 160 Dr. Serge Voronoff, the eminent gland specialist, is credited with the belief that he has perfected a method of physical examination which will establish one's exact age. Apparently it is not the method used with a tree, of sawing through the trunk and counting the rings, for Zaro Agha, the ancient Turk, has consented to undergo it, or so the United Press has reported from Istanbul.

It will be interesting to learn the result of the examination. Zaro Agha, it may be remembered, came to this country four years ago as a subsidized exhibit of what total abstinence did for a person.

A different recipe for longevity was that of Mrs. Belle Rhynes, of Savannah, Georgia, who died last week at the reputed age of 123 years. She attributed her survival to the fact that she had smoked a pipe since she was eleven years old. Somewhat along the same line was the testimony of Peter Pollen, of Trinidad, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday by diving into a rushing stream and swimming thirty-five yards under water. In the tropics, he advised, drink rum and smoke a pipe.

If only Dr. Voronoff's test might determine scientifically not only how old such human antiquities were, but why, it would spare us many a controversy.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

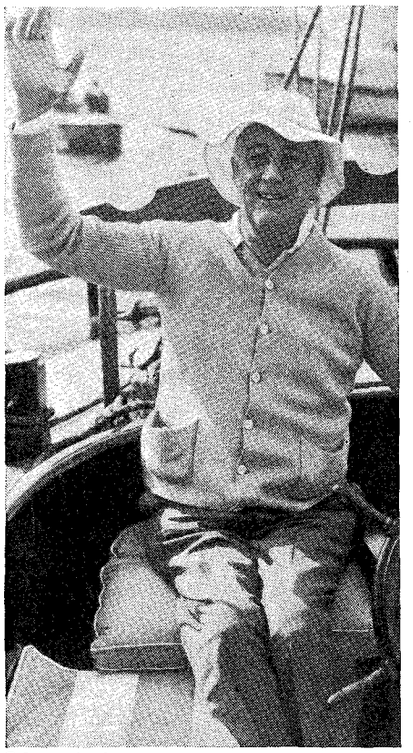
The President's Aversion to Formal Dress Does Not Prevent Him From Wearing Protocol Attire, Tho He Says He'd Like to Attend the Gridiron Dinner in a Bathing Suit

THE white bow necktie, symbol of men's formal dress, has come through the first full social season under the New Deal despite a Presidential disposition to overthrow it. Mr. Roosevelt's aversion to formal dress was an early revelation of his Administration. When he goes out to dinner, he far prefers to wear the less formal dinner coat, symbolized by the black necktie.

In a socially-minded city like Washington, this became important news. The National Press Club and the White House Correspondents' Association capitulated. The Gridiron Club, in its semi-annual dinners satirizing the official policies, adhered to the formal attire of the swallow-tail coat and the white tie. In the spirit of a courteous guest, Mr. Roosevelt has subordinated his personal inclination to the tradition of the club and has gone in formal dress to all three of the dinners it has held under his Administration, but not without so much offhand banter and jest as to amount almost to a protest.

The President of the United States sets the style for much of Washington society. The style for formal functions has become so well established, however, by the tradition of years, that it will take more than a gesture to change it.

It prevails at all the diplomatic dinners and even at the White House State dinners even tho the President by nature inclines to simplicity. He has told friends that his only request in accepting an invitation to the Gridiron dinners has been that he be permitted to wear a dinner coat. With the club members preparing to wear the more formal clothes, Mr. Roosevelt has felt that he could not with good grace do otherwise.



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Mr. Roosevelt is never happier than when able to go about ship in old clothes

To many a man on the street, all this fuss about clothes might appear as so much ado about nothing. Washington, however, considers dress important to the dignity of an event. The State Department has a division of protocol which exercises meticulous care in the seating of guests at important dinners and in the determination of the proper clothes to be worn by high officials at stated occasions.

His Informality

In common with general rule, a White House invitation to dinner carries a hint as to what is to be worn. On a recent occasion, Mr. Roosevelt got his wires crossed and was about to enter the White House dining-room in "white tie" attire when advised that all the other men had appeared, as advised, in black neckties. The dinner was delayed while the President went back upstairs to change into the less formal clothes.

Like a boy changing from his school clothes to his roughing togs, Mr. Roosevelt is never happier than when able to go about ship in old clothes. The correspondents who visited him aboard Vincent Astor's *Nourmahal* in the Caribbean a few weeks ago found him in the greatest comfort wearing an old sweater and what his son Elliot had called "the dirtiest pants I ever saw."

The President could not resist the temptation to josh the newspaper men on the immaculate white suits they had donned to visit him. He told them he would derive the maximum pleasure from the Gridiron dinner then approaching if he could attend in his bathing suit.

Mr. Roosevelt may feel the necessity of "going along" with the rule of formal clothes in the almost nightly dinner parties in the State dining-room of the White House, but on Sunday nights he gives full play to his personal inclination to be informal as often as it is possible.

The Sunday night supper parties at the White House are like an old-fashioned New England family Sunday night get-together, with everybody coming to the table "as he is," with Mrs. Roosevelt preparing scrambled eggs and coffee, her daughter, Mrs. Dall, helping, and the President at the head of the table leading the merry conversation and laughter.

This informality of the Roosevelts has caught many a statesman unawares, but never more so than on a notable occasion during the 1932 Presidential campaign. A leading Democratic Senator and a New York banker friendly to the Roosevelt cause were invited up to Hyde Park for

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The President feels the necessity of "going along" with the rule of formal clothes at State functions

a conference with the Democratic Presidential nominee. Appearing in formal morning clothes, they found the President on the porch in tennis clothes and collarless with shirt collar rolled in and sleeves rolled up.

With the women members of the family in correspondingly informal clothes, the visitors were invited to a picnic under a tree by a brook running through the Roosevelt estate. In their pin-striped trousers, the stately visitors sat on the grass struggling with lamb chops on paper plates.

Upon their return to New York, they told the story on themselves and with evident appreciation of their discovery that Mr. Roosevelt, tho a landed country gentleman, was a Democrat with a small as well as a capital "D."

Washington is making the same discovery, but, out of its own respect for the Presidency, much of it will probably insist on wearing formal clothes when sitting at the dining-table with Mr. Roosevelt.

DIOGENES.

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At the Observation Post

Civilian Conservation Corps Has Translated Hundreds of Thousands of Idle Boys Into Self-Reliant Youths by Year's Service in Forestry and Soil-Erosion Control Work

PURELY as a matter of convenience it may be necessary some day for Congress to designate a definite date, as in the case of the Declaration of Independence, on which the country can celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Perhaps April 18 would prove to be the most acceptable day.

In the small hours of the morning of that day a year ago the first contingent of the foresters' army to be sent in to the woods arrived at the site chosen for the camp in the George Washington National Forest, near Luray, Virginia. A heavy downpour of rain greeted them. They were tired and hungry, and, like the lost babes, ready for the robins to cover them with leaves.

No such luck. Instead of robins there were Regular Army non-coms. on the job with their whistles and orders. Instead of the peace of death there was the routine of making camp, sleep or no sleep, rain or no rain. One sergeant produced rubber boots for the crowd, another a field kitchen. Still desolation dominated. To quote Erle Kauffman in *American Forests:* "It looked like a bad night for the vanguards of President Roosevelt's vast army of civilian foresters—until First Sergeant R. H. Nesbit swung into action.

Acme

When Forestry Camp No. 1 was established near Luray, Virginia, last year

A Quick Response

"Good-natured, understanding, and with eyes that twinkled at the slightest provocation, this veteran of twenty-seven years of Army service fastened his slicker collar well up around his neck, stuck a whistle between his teeth, and let out a resounding blast. 'Listen, men!' he shouted in an experienced voice, when the din had died away. 'You've had plenty to eat, that stove is red hot, and your feet are dry. Quit crabbin'.'

"'But what about the rain?' one of the civilians wanted to know.

"'Even the Army can't stop that!' was the quick reply.

"Someone laughed, others quickly joined. Immediately there was a song."

In three days, if Mr. Kauffman is correct, Camp Roosevelt (Camp Number One) emerged from the wilderness, with forty Army squad tents floored and erected in neat rows.

The success of this pioneer effort—so highly publicized at the time—resolved the doubts of the nation with respect to the feasibility of translating hundreds of thousands of idle boys, most of them city-bred, into forest workers. But if other anniversaries are preferred, consider these dates:

On March 21, 1933, just seventeen days after his inauguration, President Roosevelt sent his message to Congress proposing the establishment of the CCC. On March 31 Congress enacted the necessary legislation. On April 5 the President appointed a Director of Emergency Conservation Work to take charge of the project. On April 10 the first quota of 25,000 men was called. On May 12 the number of men to be enrolled was increased to 274,375. By July 2 all of the enrolled men were in camps selected for forestry and soil-erosion control work.

For reasons of their own Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, and the heads of five other government departments — Dern, Wallace, Perkins, Hines and Ickes—selected April 15 on which to report to the President the results of the first year of the great experiment. Mr. Fechner explained that five sets of camps were in operation—those of the CCC proper, which numbered 1,468 and contained 250,000 young unmarried men, 28,225 war veterans, and 25,400 woodsmen. In addition there are the camps for Indians, on Indian reservations, with an authorized enrolment of 14,400; those in Hawaii, containing 777; the group operated in Puerto Rico, with an authorized enrolment of 1,250, and one camp in Alaska, with an authorized enrolment of 325. This is the set-up which, in general, the President has decided to continue for another year.

It has cost the Government, so far, $255,000,000 in cash. On the other side of the ledger are these items: work at one time or another for 617,000 men; $60,000,000 sent home to dependents of these men; reduction of the Government's forest fire losses to a record-breaking minimum (less than 17 per cent. of the average for the last five years); reforestation on a scale never before attempted, including the planting of 72,000,000 trees; and an advancement of State and national park development which, otherwise, would have stretched out from ten to twenty years.

Left out of this list, of course, is the great intangible, the effect on the morale of the young men employed and, through them, on that of the country, especially its youth. No more wholesome work could have been devised for these jobless wanderers. They have gained an average of eight pounds a man, so Mr. Fechner has estimated; have learned the value of discipline, the rules of sanitation, and how to conduct themselves self-reliantly in natural surroundings; they have developed with their own self-respect a new respect for the lavish inheritance in trees and soil and beauty with which nature has endowed the continent. Henceforth, in their generation, at least, conservation should find its champions by the tens of thousands where before there was total ignorance of the word's meaning.

Almost without exception the press has pointed with enthusiasm to this justification for the prodigious investment and approved its extension.

Replacement No Problem

Reenrolment of the corps for another six months has been in progress since April 1. Naturally, with the advancement of recovery, an increasing percentage of the boys have become anxious to try their luck again in the normal labor market. So the corps soon will have lost 120,000 men.

Apparently their replacement offers no problem at all. By April 16 the camps had received 40,000 recruits while 80,000 more had been selected for preliminary training.

Indeed, the problem is not to induce boys to enlist, but to create a sufficient turnover. By a recent ruling a man is permitted to stay in camp no longer than a year. This means that on July 1, 100,000 more must bid the forests farewell to make way for another freshman class.

Sounds like a mammoth prep school with a waiting list, which in effect it is.

W. M. H.

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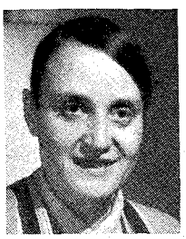
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Margaret Larkin says she was born in the Southwest with a guitar in her lap. Her book, "Singing Cowboy," published several years ago, stands out as a unique collection of range songs. Since her Kansas University days she has held many unusual jobs which include reporting on numerous papers, serving as press agent for textile strikers, for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and doing publicity for art galleries and publishers. She has written some, says singing is both her work and her hobby, and declares she hates most movies. At present she is executive secretary of the Theater Union in New York.



George Vassar photo

Jo Mielziner is one of the leaders among the second generation of American stage designers. Enthusiastic and original in his use of lighting and the painted drop, he learned painting from his father and served his stage apprenticeship in Jesse Bonselle's stock company and the New York Theater Guild. Realism in "Street Scene," satire in "Of Thee I Sing," sophistication in "The First Little Show" and technical difficulties in "Yellow Jack" he took in stride. He is thirty-three years old, boyish and restless. His sets for "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" stand out as among the best American contributions to theatrical art.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Argyll—"God bless the Duke of"—the first Earl wrote "Ergyll"; the 10th Duke says *are-guile'*.

Baden-Powell — founder of Boy Scouts—not *bad*, but *bay;* not *pow*, but *po;* hence, *bay'den po'ell.*

St. John Ervine—British dramatist and novelist—*ur'vin*, not *ur-vine'*. Oh, yes! *St. John* is *sin'jun.*

Armagh—Archbishop, Primate of All Ireland—give strong stress on ultima: *ahr-mah'*.

Sarfatti—biographer of Mussolini—not *fatty*, but *fah'tee: sahr-fah'tee.*

Zukor—movie magnate—rimes better with *cooker* than with *sucker.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Walter B. Pitkin, professor of Journalism at Columbia University, is also a Doctor of Divinity and author of more than twenty books. One of them, "Life Begins at Forty," has held a high place on the best seller list of non-fiction since its publication more than a year ago. Professor Pitkin, himself the son of a country editor, has been on the editorial staff of several papers and magazines. He has five sons who assist him on numerous research projects and are encouraged to farm, travel, and to write reports. At his farm in Dover, New Jersey, he indulges in his principal hobby—raising chickens.

Othmar H. Ammann is the creator of four of New York City's nine great bridges. Among the bridges he has designed are the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson and three bridges linking Staten Island to the mainland. European in his outlook, he retains some of the quiet ways of his birthplace in Switzerland. He came here in 1904 and quickly achieved prominence. By simplifying the construction of the George Washington Bridge he saved New York $10,000,000, and, within a few weeks after taking over the supervision of the Triborough Bridge, changed the plans and saved the city another $9,000,000. In contrast to the mightiness of his work, he is quiet, mild spoken and retiring.

Henry W. Jeffers, president of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory, is the inventor, owner and operator of the only rotolactor in the world, a machine which can milk fifty cows in twelve and a half minutes. Recently he was awarded a medal by the New York Farmers for his untiring efforts in promoting the scientific production of high grade milk. He is a cordial, expansive, hard-working man who smokes cigars constantly, loves clams and oysters. The cellar of his home is fitted out like a log cabin. Here he always enjoys talking milk problems.

Comics—and Their Creators

Russ Westover was born in Los Angeles. At the age of ten he moved his family to Oakland. Wrapped bundles in his dad's haberdashery and drew funny pictures on the paper. His pop's customers got comic sketches of themselves with every necktie.

Russ Westover

His mother encouraged his talent and Russ went ahead by leaps and bounds. He worked on the San Francisco *Bulletin*, *The Chronicle* and *The Post*, then came to New York City in 1914.

He landed a colored strip in the Sunday *Herald* but was not absorbed when that paper was taken over by the *Tribune*. So he free lanced for *Judge*, *Life* and *Puck*. This was touch and go. But he always made the touch before he went.

Tillie and Her Shadow

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

That's about all. Russ dated up "Tillie the Toiler" in 1920 and the world knows the rest. In all those years Tillie hasn't skipped a date with Russ. She is tough on the Boss and Mac.

Russ likes to travel and his sole ambition is to break a hundred in golf. So it is fortunate that he likes to travel. He married Miss Genesta de Lancey of Oakland and they celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last August. He has a son attending the University of Virginia and another at the Choate School in Connecticut.

Tillie the Toiler appears in eight hundred daily papers, in fifteen different languages and countries. Russ stays at home in New Rochelle, New York, and speaks English.—"Bugs" Baer.

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Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East

Warning Issued to the World Against Giving Assistance to China Is Interpreted as Indicating Nippon's Intention of Wielding Dominance in the Affairs of Asia

A WARNING to the world not to make loans to China or assist that country by supplying air-planes, building aerodromes, or sending military advisers there, was issued in a statement given to the press at Tokyo by the Foreign Office spokesman. At the same time reports came from China that Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to that country, and Gen. Huang Fu, High Commissioner in North China for the Nanking Nationalist Chinese Government, had reached a complete understanding at a conference in Shanghai.

© International

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China

The statement was described in Tokyo press cables as being in line with the frequent forecast of a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia, whereby Japan has indicated her intention to wield dominance in the affairs of Asia but especially in the affairs of China.

The Japanese Policy

In making known anew her policy, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman told press correspondents that the nature of the action taken by Japan would depend upon the circumstances in each case. If foreign efforts to "disturb peace in Asia" were backed forcefully, he said, "Japan herself may be compelled to resort to force." He said also that Japan must be the judge as to whether foreign attempts to aid China imperiled peace and order in Eastern Asia. The spokesman admitted that the statement, which was given out on April 18, was one of the most important declarations of national policy in recent history, but he said that it did not mean renunciation of Japan's international obligations. He added, as quoted by an Associated Press correspondent at Tokyo, that: "Where these principles conflict with treaties to which Japan is a party, the treaty will be respected, but there may be differences in interpretation of treaties."

Foreign diplomats in the Japanese capital, it was said, generally interpreted the declaration as a "hands off China" policy aimed at the Western nations, and they hastened to inform their Governments of the development. It was further related in these dispatches that the Foreign Office spokesman denied that Japan was trying to close the door or renounce the consortium the United States, Japan, France, and Great Britain formed in 1920 to help China. But at the same time he announced that henceforth all similar movements would be opposed. Also while Japan did not seek the abandonment of the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty, the Japanese spokesman said, she considered China nevertheless in danger of partition as she was at the end of the nineteenth century.

By the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty, negotiated at the Washington Conference in 1922, the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China were defined and for the first time recognized in a general international treaty.

The Japanese press hailed the Foreign Office announcement with something like a bragging enthusiasm, printing bold headlines proclaiming that "Japan would not permit other Powers to alienate Japan and China." And "Japan does not need the help of other Powers to maintain peace in East Asia." But a remark of the important Tokyo newspaper, *Asahi*, that Japan sought "to occupy a position as a leader and suggest to China her future diplomatic policy" was described by the Foreign Office spokesman as an exaggeration.

The specific forms of foreign assistance to which Japan objected, include loans for particular political purposes, the supplying of war planes, the constructing of military air-ports and the lending of military instructors. As a Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Times* pointed out, the United States wheat and cotton loan, the commercial activities of American aircraft concerns, the services of American aviation instructors and the German military mission under Gen. Hans von Seeckt—Germany's former commander of the Reichswehr—all appeared to lie within the scope of Japan's warning. Yet when it comes to practical application of this principle, the prediction was made that difficulties will obviously arise in defining what is civil and what is military aviation.

On the whole the announcement of the Japanese Foreign Office was said to be in line with the new policy toward China adopted after the Manchurian incident of September 18, 1931. On that date the policy formulated by former Foreign Minister Baron K. Shidehara—a policy of "friendship and patience toward China"—was abandoned. In place of it was established a positive policy, one of direct action where Japanese interests were involved.

The groups now in control in Japan, according to a Tokyo United Press correspondent, intended to enforce the doctrine that "Japan is the stabilizing factor in Asia." Their argument was that to maintain Asiatic stability civil wars in China must be restricted and eventually stopped. To force a cessation of Chinese internal warfare they hoped:

1. To limit and eventually to stop military supplies from foreign sources to the various Chinese military factions.

2. Gradually to break down the huge personal armies of rival Chinese leaders so that men and money now being spent "for destructive military purposes" could be diverted to "the constructive pursuits of peace."

Washington View

Washington press dispatches reported that while the State Department maintained official silence, the Administration's view was that Japan's policy statement represented a direct assertion of Japanese hegemony over China, and limitation of Chinese sovereignty, and as such constituted a violation of the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty, of which Japan as well as the United States was a signatory. Also Japan's publication of the policy to the press and without exact official sponsorship was held to be open to question. But more irritation was aroused by the follow-up statement of the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, who was credited, as above noted, with saying Japan was prepared to meet force with force, if necessary, to "preserve peace in East Asia."

"Keep an Eye on the East, Gentlemen!"

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

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"Battle of 100 Hours" Ends

With gay crowds milling through the streets and plazas of La Paz, capital of Bolivia, the Bolivian victory in the "Battle of 100 Hours" was celebrated after months of repeated reverses by the Paraguayan forces. Lured out into the open, 300 miles from their main supply base, the Paraguayan Army suffered a loss of 3,000 dead or wounded in a furious battle in the wide hay-fields around Las Conchitas.

Altho the Paraguayan Government denied the defeat, the Bolivian Army is believed to have the favorable position in this battle, the most crucial fought in the period of official and unofficial war since August, 1932. Thousands of Bolivians have been killed and twenty-two important forts taken in the drawn-out war, despite the attempt of the League of Nations to halt the warfare. Since last Christmas the war has been fought relentlessly along a 250-mile front, and casualties have increased to 78,000.

Political quarrels, commercial and economic poverty and the dictatorial policies of President Daniel Salamanca resulted in a recent revolt in the Plaza Murillo, La Paz, led by cadets of the Military Academy. Underlying the apparent calm following the cadet revolt officials feared a social upheaval as a protest against the Chaco war, which now has turned into a victory celebration.

Possible Argentine intervention in the Chaco war is likely due to the seizure of two girls, daughters of an Argentine cattleman, and Juan Valori, a Peruvian citizen and correspondent for Asuncion newspapers, taken in Argentine territory. In La Paz there is strong anti-Argentine feeling—Argentina is charged with favoring Paraguay in the present conflict.

Reforms in Cuba

Amid country-wide poverty, increasing unrest, and daily bomb explosions, the Cuban Cabinet approved a broad social program. Also a decree, signed by President Carlos Mendieta, freed two thousand prisoners, who had been jailed for violating the prohibition against strikes.

The new social program, according to Havana press cables, includes unemployment relief, an increase of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the proportion of native labor hired by Cuban industries, prohibition of foreigners' acquiring land except to establish new industries, the formation of farmers' producing, selling and financing organizations, the establishment of a civil service and tax revision.

It also was reported that Cuba views with suspicion the attitude of the United States toward the economic situation in the island. Imports have increased, but stores sell little and hotels are empty. Cubans dislike the appearance of United States battle-ships in the Havana harbor and believe the whole truth has not been told.

Germany Blamed for European Tension

Following French Note Censuring the Reich, British Issue "White Paper" Detailing Causes of Failure of Disarmament Negotiations

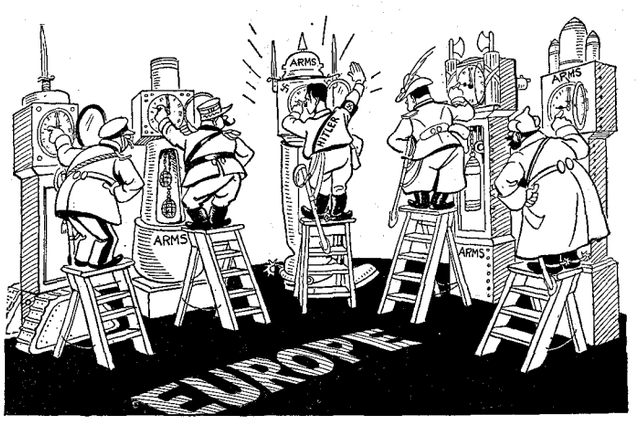
Germany's heavy increase of her military budget was alleged by France in a note to England to make the present negotiations for disarmament futile. The note reflected the anger of France over the recent disclosure of Germany's 1934 budget providing for a big increase in the Navy appropriation, at least 40 per cent. in expenditures for the Army and the tripling of air-service outlay as compared with 1933. The French declared that Germany was pushing her rearmament to a limit of which she wished to be the sole judge. This was declared to be contrary to the Versailles Treaty which the French claimed, in the absence of any arms convention, continued to determine the status of German arms.

France alleged also that the Treaty had been violated by the construction of airdromes in the demilitarized section of Germany's frontiers, while at the same time her military forces were being prepared secretly for war.

The contention of France was that her experience in the World War proved that she must exercise extreme prudence against future invasion. France had sought with Great Britain, it was said, an efficacious system to secure guaranties for a disarmament convention, but regretted that foreign initiative had suddenly rendered vain the negotiations followed by the two countries with equal good-will and good faith. It was pointed out also that France considered Germany's return to the League of Nations an essential condition for any convention, but that there had been no indication that Germany would rejoin the League.

The note ended with a challenging tone demanding that the Disarmament Conference should be resumed where it left off—in other words, discarding the months of individual conferences among the Powers in search of a formula to satisfy French security claims without committing other Powers to go to war if France were attacked.

By way of sequel to the French note, the British Government issued what was called "a climactic White Paper," which included the text of the French note and detailed the failure of disarmament negotiations to date. As summarized in London United Press cables, the White Paper contained all diplomatic exchanges on disarmament since the recent European tour of Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, in behalf of the British plan for limitation with moderate guaranties for French security. War preparations were being rushed, it was said, and would continue to be rushed not only in Europe but in the rest of the world. No one expected war immediately, but the "war scare" headlines which have been blazoned in the press for months, it was stated, were being taken more seriously by statesmen than many people realized. Almost every nation of consequence has budgeted for increased naval, military and air expenditures in the coming year. It was the bold German military budget which enraged France, the paper declared, but Britain, France, Japan, the United States, Italy, Russia and other nations had increased their defensive preparations. Spain's reply to the war-fear wave was a $11,000,000 naval program.



Putting Back the Clock

Chorus of Armament Clock Menders: *"After You, Sir!"*
—Strube in *The Daily Express* (London)

Soviet's Powerful Army

Proceeding still more ominously, the White Paper said that 4,000,000 peace-time soldiers, armed and ready for trouble were guarding Europe's uneasy frontiers. The moment war was declared in Europe, according to military experts, another 32,000,000 men already trained and representing Europe's war-time army could be called to the colors. The experts estimated that Europe's twenty-four nations could put 36,000,000 trained men into the field in the event of war.

According to one military authority, Soviet Russia has the largest number of men in the world under arms. The Red Army was estimated at 1,300,000 men, which in time of war could be swelled to 7,500,000. And all this talk of the possibility of war came to the boiling point after months of rumors and suspicions because of Berlin's reply to the inquiry by the British Foreign Office concerning Germany's increased armament expenditures.

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In Foreign Fields

Paris—The Stavisky affair, as the defrauding of investors in the Bayonne Municipal pawn-shop has come to be known, was an administrative and police scandal, rather than as a political scandal, despite the political capital which was made out of it. But the Panama Canal scandal of more than forty years ago, it has been recalled, was far greater both financially and politically. One hundred and forty deputies were involved in it and the financial loss amounted in present-day francs to eight milliards, or nearly sixteen times the sum involved in the Stavisky case. Instead of 140 members of Parliament, probably not more than ten or twelve had anything to do with the Stavisky affair.

* * * *

Tokyo—While the Japanese press published figures showing that Japan is the weakest of all the great Powers in the air, Moscow newspapers were exulting over the progress of Soviet aviation. In civil aviation the United States licenses 4,000 new pilots annually, Britain, 600, and France, 400. Japan's annual average is 50. One problem in civil flying which confronts Japan is that, in the narrow and mountainous chain of islands forming the Empire, practicable air routes are few.

* * * *

Geneva—Poland moved for an international minorities conference, to be opened in 1935, seven months before Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations takes legal effect. In addition to Poland, the States which have assumed international obligations toward minorities are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Turkey. The rights guaranteed to minorities include personal liberty, freedom of worship, equality before the law, and the privilege of minorities to use their own language.

* * * *

Dublin—A scientist searching Ireland for the "typical Irishman" has begun to believe that there is no such person. In the Gaelic-speaking Aran Isles, off the west coast, he found racial types entirely different from those in other parts of the country. These men and women, who live in constant battle with the sea all about them, have lately been shown in a British motion-picture. They have been described by Dr. C. W. Dupertuis, of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University, who made the inquiry, as the finest specimens of the Irish people he has seen. In various parts of Ireland he found many mixed types, dark-haired, as well as blond and blue-eyed, with various shapes of heads. On the whole his investigation led him to the conclusion that the Irish were a very mixed race and possessed characteristics of many other races.

France's Expulsion of Leon Trotzky

Revolutionist Seeking Haven in New World Is Trying to Form "Fourth International," Paris Cabinet Says

Within two days after a police raid on his mysterious villa at the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau, thirty-five miles southeast of Paris, Leon Trotzky, the "Napoleon of the Soviet Revolution" and organizer of the Red Army, was informed by the French Government that he must leave France. He had been living there in secrecy for three months.

© International

Leon Trotzky and his wife

The Paris *Journal* charged, after he was ordered out of the country, that Trotzky was prepared during the fatal riots of February 6 to set up his own dictatorship in France by a red revolution.

Then began a new chapter in his four years of exile from Soviet Russia. It was because of his bitter opposition to Joseph Stalin, Russia's foremost leader, that he was banished from the Soviet Republic, which with Lenin, he had helped to build. At first he stayed at Prinkipo (Turkey), an island in the Sea of Marmora, but, last year, he went to France, and, altho the police raiders who discovered him at his villa thought he had permission to reside only in Corsica, and not in France proper, they were astonished when they found he had papers bearing the authorization of the Ministry of The Interior.

Also dwelling in the villa were his wife, two servants, two secretaries and some couriers. The house is called the Ker Monique and is near the village of Barbizon, a famous district of painters which gave its name to the Barbizon School. The house was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and guarded by two ferocious dogs, whose barking had annoyed residents of the neighborhood and made them suspicious of its occupants. He was not known as Trotzky, but as Mr. Sodroff. When the police came upon him, they found two revolvers beside him on his desk. At first he refused to admit his identity, but the officers easily recognized him from his photographs and said to him bluntly: "You are Trotzky."

The French Government's reason for expelling him was that altho Trotzky was in refuge in France as a political exile, under a pledge of neutrality, he was trying to form a "Fourth International" to foment revolutions throughout the world. The organization, it also was reported, has been active in a dozen United States cities. Trotzky's followers were said to fear that after the revelations of his intense political activity in France there would be no chance that any European country would accept him, particularly in view of the wave of Nazism and Fascism which has spread over the Continent. It was said that he had begun, at once, to try to obtain asylum in the United States, or elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

Highlights of the plans for the new international, as gathered by police in recent articles, tracts and other writings of the former co-dictator of Soviet Russia, were said to be: Union of all ultra-extremist organizations, particularly those based on violence; policies based on Lenin's theories of Communism, but with the addition that "revolution must be imposed throughout the world by an unceasing campaign of violence."

Trotzky "Good Bourgeois"

Altho the French Government was keenly interested in Trotzky and the work he had been doing, a spokesman for the Soviet Government told a Paris United Press correspondent that Trotzky was "simply a refugee from a political régime with which he could no longer work." The Soviet Government would make no effort to interfere, it was said, because it assumed the French Government would be capable of handling him. As for Trotzky's assertion that the Soviet leaders were becoming capitalists, this Soviet spokesman remarked that Trotzky seemed to be a good bourgeois himself in his villa at Barbizon where he lived on capital derived from his literary efforts. In addition to his propagandist writings, one literary task on which Trotzky has been at work is a life of Lenin. When Lenin lay dying he left to his party a "testament" in which he referred to the hatred dividing Trotzky and Stalin, expressing the opinion that the conflict might be very harmful to the party.

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Observing and Reporting the World's Weather

"Biggest Scientific Job" Is Performed Every Day at Thousands of Places Scattered Over the Lands of the Globe and Also by Ships at Sea

By Charles Fitzhugh Talman

THE observing and recording of weather has been described as "the world's biggest scientific job." It is performed regularly, day in and day out, at many thousands of places scattered over the lands of the globe. It also is performed, with a thoroughness beyond the ordinary requirements of nautical logging, on board a few thousand vessels during their voyages. It is a rough but conservative guess that the total number of weather stations, fixed and floating, in the whole world exceeds 40,000.

All these stations are equipped with instruments for measuring one or more elements of weather. At a good many the equipment is limited to a rain-gage, and the whole program of observations consists of measuring the rainfall once a day—when there is any to measure. At many others the observations are more comprehensive but occupy only a few minutes of the observer's time each day. At the other extreme there are stations having large staffs, fully occupied with the task of keeping a complete history of local weather events.

Stations in Many Places

Weather stations are found in all sorts of places. Some are on lofty mountain tops and can be reached only by hard climbing. There are several on oases in the heart of the Sahara Desert and on semi-civilized islands of the South Seas. More than 200 are operating in China, including four established recently in the wilds of Mongolia by Dr. Sven Hedin. In civilized communities it is not uncommon to find several stations within the limits of a single large town. The densest collection of all is in the island of Barbados, which, with an area only a little more than half that of New York City, has 200 stations for measuring rainfall.

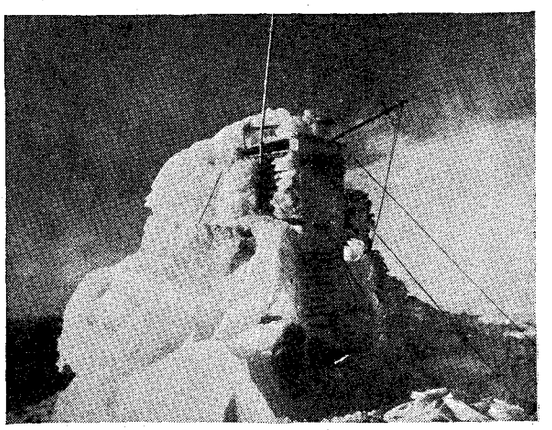
The northernmost permanently-inhabited spot on the globe is Hooker Island, in the Franz-Josef Land archipelago, nearly 900 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and its sole inhabitants are the staff of a weather station operated by the Soviet Government, which has established dozens of such stations on the shores and islands of the Arctic Ocean. The world's southernmost permanent settlement likewise is monopolized by weathermen. It is Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, on the verge of the Antarctic, where Argentina maintains a weather station. The extreme northerly and southerly outposts just mentioned are inaccessible, on account of ice, during the greater part of each year.

Considering their prevalence elsewhere, it is rather remarkable that no permanent stations for observing weather exist, as yet, on the Antarctic Continent, tho of course many long series of weather observations have been made there by expeditions. It was one of Admiral Peary's dreams to see a big meteorological observatory erected at the South Pole, and the avowed purpose of Sir Hubert Wilkins's Antarctic expeditions has been to pave the way for establishing weather stations on the Antarctic coasts.

At a weather station, even of the simplest character, at least one observation is taken every day. At the more important stations the number of daily observations ranges from two to several. The number of observations taken throughout the world in the course of a year can not be less than 15,000,000. In addition to all this personal observation, records of temperature, barometric pressure, wind force and direction, sunshine, rainfall and other weather elements are made continuously, day and night, by automatic instruments at thousands of stations.

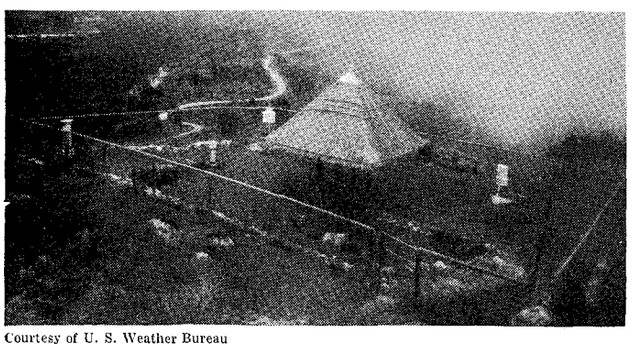
Thus an enormous fund of recorded weather information is accumulating from year to year. It serves more than one purpose to justify the labor and expense entailed in its production. First, the weather record of each locality is a history of local events concerning which trustworthy information is needed frequently for a number of purposes; as, for example, in the law courts, where evidence relating to bygone weather is in constant demand. Second, the records of nearly all weather stations eventually are utilized in the compilation of climatic data, local and otherwise. Thus many millions of rainfall measurements made during several decades all over the United States have enabled meteorologists to chart in detail the normal distribution of rainfall over the country.

Third, a certain proportion of the world's weather stations, including a few thousand on land and nearly a thousand ships, provide material for the synoptic weather charts, drawn at forecasting centers all over the world, from which are deduced weather forecasts and storm warnings. Such material formerly was collected on a somewhat meager scale by means of wire telegraphy, but far more efficient methods, depending largely on the use of radio, were adopted just after the World War. The new system now is in full operation in Europe and in partial operation throughout the rest of the world.



Courtesy of U. S. Weather Bureau

The highest weather outpost in the United States is at Mount Rose, Nevada



Courtesy of U. S. Weather Bureau

Weather station at Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines

Results Are Assembled

The results of weather observations taken at various places in each country are assembled at a single point by either wire or radio, and broadcast in one coded message at specified hours.

These national broadcasts can be used directly for drawing weather maps, but in order to facilitate the mapping of weather over large areas, a few powerful radio stations (at present four in Europe and one in America) repeat the reports from selected weather stations in many countries in so-called "international collective messages." Radio reports from ships are collected at suitable points on land and are incorporated in the national and international broadcasts.

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Science Snap-shots

A new altitude record for air-planes has just been set by the Italian flyer Renato Donati in a specially-constructed Caproni biplane. His altimeter registered 47,500 feet. The previous altitude record for planes was 44,819 feet, made by Georges Lemoine, of France.

* * * *

Electrical treatment of seeds to enhance their productivity is being experimented with by scientists of the National Research Council of Italy, as part of a program to make Italy independent of other countries as far as food crops are concerned.

* * * *

The good old family buggy is distinctly and indisputably an American contribution to overland transportation, Carl W. Mitman, head curator of arts and industries of the Smithsonian Institution, has decided after a study of the origins of wagons, buggies and other such devices. Other American transportation aids had their origin in Europe, even the covered wagon which developed from the English farm wagon.

* * * *

Underground pipes in the United States are estimated to have a length of 450,000 miles and a value of $6,000,000,000. A recent report in *Civil Engineering* points out that corrosion is the underground pipe's greatest enemy, the annual loss from this cause in the oil industry alone being $25,000,000.

* * * *

Construction work is now under way at 808 airports in this country, of which 60 per cent. are new fields, the U. S. Department of Commerce has announced. About 1,400 additional sites have been approved.

* * * *

The most potent eye antiseptic available is that supplied by nature—tears, according to Dr. William L. Benedict, of the Mayo Clinic. In *The Sight-Saving Review* he recently reported laboratory tests showing that normal tears are hundreds of times more effective in protecting the eye than solutions commonly used.

* * * *

A pair of crutches made about 1100 A.D. by aboriginal Americans who inhabited the prehistoric cliff houses of southeastern Utah has been placed on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The crutches are made from forked limbs, padded with yucca fibers and buckskin.

* * * *

Stone-age tools were nothing to scoff at. Dr. Nels C. Nelson, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, recently tried out a Scandinavian stone-age ax made by some pre-Viking more than 8,000 years before Leif Ericson visited America. Despite its age it felled a four-inch maple tree in six minutes.

Largest Radio Transmitter on Air

Half-Million Watts of Power to Broadcast Ohio Station's Programs Within Circular Area of Five Thousand Miles

Five hundred thousand watts of power, more than is available to any other broadcasting stations on earth and ten times as powerful as any other transmitter in the United States, soon will carry the regular programs of Station WLW, at Mason, Ohio, to the countryside. The station now is broadcasting in the early hours of the morning, for experimental purposes, on a temporary permit with the call letters W8XO. The experiments are nearly finished; broadcasting on the regular schedule over WLW's assigned frequency of 700 kilocycles is expected to begin in the next few weeks.

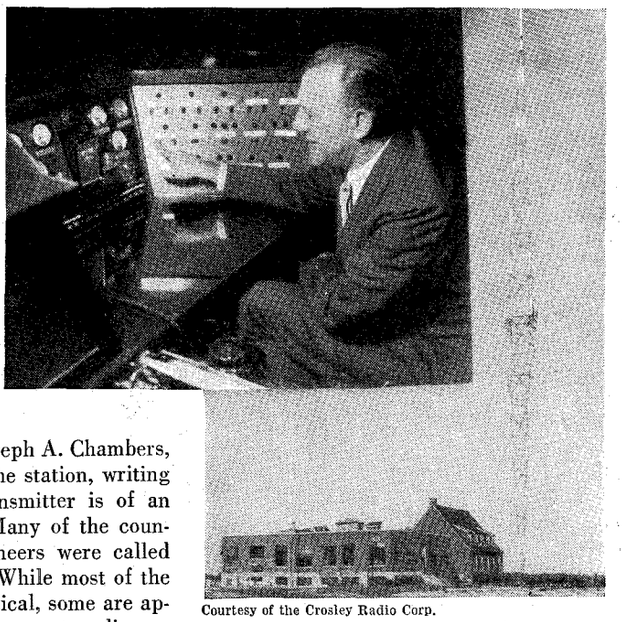
The new equipment is unique in many ways in addition to the amount of power it uses. According to Joseph A. Chambers, technical supervisor of the station, writing in *Radio News*, the transmitter is of an entirely new design. Many of the country's leading radio engineers were called into consultation on it. While most of the new departures are technical, some are apparent to persons who are not radio engineers.

One of the most spectacular is the antenna—a single 831-foot steel tower, like a huge, sharp finger pointing into the sky. Unlike the usual broadcasting equipment, this tower is not an antenna support, but is the antenna itself. This idea alone is said to have greatly increased the strength of WLW's signal. The tower is mounted on an insulating base capable of withstanding the load of 450 tons resulting from the weight of the tower (136 tons) and the downward pull of the insulated guy-wires holding it in place.

Another novelty is automatic control of the intricate apparatus. A single button on the operator's "control console" can be used to put the station on the air, and all parts of the station may be controlled from this console. The starting-control system will turn on the transmitter automatically, in proper sequence, and with proper time delays to permit warming up. Automatic controls throughout take care of failures of tubes or other units, switching out the failing parts and cutting in substitutes in a fraction of a second.

To carry away the heat produced by various parts of the transmitter while in operation, 22,500 cubic feet of cool air a minute is circulated through the apparatus. Five hundred gallons of distilled water and 700 gallons of city water are circulated each minute to cool the tubes. A spray pond seventy-five feet square is used for cooling the water.

It is estimated that the station will be heard strongly in a circular area approximately 5,000 miles in diameter, and good sets will hear it even farther. It cost nearly $400,000, and will be operated by the Crosley Radio Corporation. The station formerly had a power of 50,000 watts and even then was one of the country's twenty-odd most powerful stations.



Courtesy of the Crosley Radio Corp.

The tall tower-antenna of the new 500,000-watt Station WLW. (Inset) The console from which the station is controlled

New American Iodin Industry

Oil-well brines in southern California now are able to supply the entire present iodin requirements of the United States, and more, too, if ever it is needed, according to a recent article in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* by G. Ross Robertson, of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Most of this new iodin industry has grown up in the region around Signal Hill, near Long Beach, where the 1922 boom-time oil wells are now producing oil mixed with liberal quantities of salt water.

About seven years ago a young chemist discovered that these brines are unusually rich in iodin, the proportion being thirty to seventy parts in a million of water. The iodin-rich waters are limited to a relatively small area, and according to theory the iodin is derived from a vast forest of seaweed once occupying the site, but now covered over. About half a ton of "crude" iodin a day is being manufactured.

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Blue Sky For All Is Slum-Clearance Goal

Breath of Air and Patch of Grass in Every Back-Yard Is the Aim of New York City's Extensive Program to Raze Disease-Ridden Fire-Traps

SLUM—the very word conjures up all that is associated with slime. Yet in New York City, alone, the word spells home for nearly 2,000,000 people.

In the world's greatest metropolis there are 1,000 slum blocks. In them are 200,000 windowless rooms. Many of the "apartments," as these habitations are dignified in the "For-Rent" signs, have no toilet facilities. Tenants also are exposed to a constant hazard of fire. Ninety per cent. of the 67,000 tenements of New York, it is said, are fire-traps. Since 1902, according to Ira S. Robbins, director of the Emergency Committee for Tenement Safety, 1,422 people were burned to death in old-law tenements. So far the toll for 1934 is forty-four lives. In two weeks fifteen people died in tenement fires. Life for the slum-dweller is an adventure in squalor and danger.

The New Deal will change all that. It has pricked the conscience of civilized society into action—and no Communist held the needle. By the first of May the Municipal Housing Authority of New York City will send representatives to Washington to lay before Federal officials initial plans for the commencement of slum clearance and a low-cost rehousing program. It will provide a breath of air, a patch of blue sky and a square of green grass in a back-yard.

The Federal Government has allotted $25,000,000 for this program. That will be sufficient to clear away only from thirty to forty blocks of disease-ridden, death-inviting traps, but the long arm of the police power of the State reaches out to close the worst that remain. Unfit tenements may stand, but they will be tenantless except for the rats. Since January 1, a total of 105 buildings have been vacated by order. Eight were vacated in one day, and, ironically enough, two of them were city-owned.

Skyscrapers "No Boast"

"We can't boast of skyscrapers in New York City as long as we have one unsanitary fire-trap," said the diminutive Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. "... We have come to realize that the good things of the world were for all people to enjoy." A revolutionary idea for some one to harp upon? It is—but not for a scare-monger.

These slums have been cheap housing. Time was when they made a return to the owners, but experience proves them to have been a most expensive "luxury." Charts prepared after a four-month survey show graphically how the rookeries are the source of accident, disease, infant mortality and juvenile delinquency. A slum-born child has a constant, fatiguing struggle for existence. The Navy Yard district in Brooklyn, one of the most densely populated of the slum districts in "The City of Churches," could boast, if it would, of the highest infant mortality in Greater New York—100 deaths per 1,000 births.

A low-rent sign is the address of juvenile delinquency. Areas of lowest rents are areas of most frequent deaths of children by vehicular accidents. High spots for automobile accidents are adjacent to "For Rent—Cheap" signs. Under decaying lintels tuberculosis finds its easiest lodging. The picture is relieved by the fact that the social agencies prove their worth. Infant mortality is less and there is less disease and delinquency where these charitable agencies lend a helping hand.

Nothing Can Be Done About It?

—Doyle in the New York *Post*

The conclusion of the matter, as it is pointed out by R. H. Shreve, director of the committee, is that "good housing at low rents is a necessity."

Look again—this time at Cleveland. New York merely is larger. Slums exist even in "Suburbia." Cleveland's most expensive "luxury" is its cheapest housing. A survey prepared with the counsel of Howard Whipple Green, consultant of the Public Works Administration's Division of Housing, shows that a typical area of Cleveland's slums housing 2.47 per cent. of the city's population takes up 14.4 per cent. of the city's Fire Department costs, 6.5 per cent. of the police costs and that its total expense was approximately 6 per cent. of the city's outlay.

In 1932 this district contributed $225,000 in taxes, and cost the city $1,357,000 of the total revenue. In addition it received $615,000 from charity organizations.

If the district were rebuilt, said Mr. Green, there would be a reduction in fire and police costs, and "the misery of the inhabitants would become less acute and the menace to the entire community, which any section of crime, vice, delinquency and disease is bound to be, would be greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated."

As in New York and Cleveland, so in Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and elsewhere. Resting in the mighty shadow of New York is Newark, New Jersey. In 1916 the *Evening News* of that city made an exhaustive survey of the Third Ward's congested section, disclosing a blighting influence on land values. During a quarter of a century they had remained practically at a standstill. For the rest of the city the average increase during the same period had been in excess of 200 per cent., and in some sections very much more. "Clearly slum clearance," notes the *Evening News*, "pays the community considered only on the dollars and cents basis. It pays even if it has to be subsidized to a greater extent than the 30 per cent. of the cost which the Federal Government contributes under the PWA plan when such projects are assumed by State public housing authority."

Other cities may take notice. The fester of the slum eats into the pillars of Government more than the hobgoblin of Communism that haunts the dreams of mongers of scare and rumor.

A Challenge Accepted

The Baptist World Alliance has accepted the situation in Germany as a challenge, and, in spite of protests from many quarters, will hold its fifth convention in Berlin, August 4-10. The decision is announced by Dr. John MacNeill of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, president; Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke of London, general secretary, and Clifton D. Gray, honorary associate secretary. The Alliance's headquarters are in London, where the decision was first announced, and the American offices are in New York.

No surprize was expressed by the American executive committee when it received a flood of protests against holding the convention in Berlin, and they acknowledge that it may substantially reduce the attendance. Nevertheless, they found the "challenge to courage irresistible."

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The Beechers: A Remarkable Family

Tremendous in Brain, Brawn and Numbers, They Succeeded in Making Themselves Famous by Upsetting Old Theories

The Beechers were a tremendous family, in brain, brawn and numbers, and succeeded in making themselves general nuisances. They were forever upsetting old theories and conventions, crusading for causes and leading more or less willing audiences by the nose. Moreover, they generally succeeded.

Born in orthodoxy, they could become unorthodox when occasion demanded. Lyman nearly lost his soul over the beautiful Roxana Foote, granddaughter of one of Washington's Generals, because she refused to accept the Calvinist idea that she should rejoice if God should damn her for His Own honor and glory. She persuaded Lyman and became his wife, and, thereafter, when ardent converts shouted they were prepared to be damned for the glory of God, he would shout back, "Be damned, then, if you want to be."

"Father of More Brains"

Lyman, son of David in the Beecher genealogy—David being a hefty blacksmith—was, in the words of Theodore Parker, "the father of more brains than any other man in America." His issue included Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, in whom the Beecher habit of butting into everything was as strong as in their cantankerous ancestors. The one thundered against slavery in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; and the other gave vent to a lively imagination and a surge of indignation in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The fact that old Plymouth Church has been merged with the Church of the Pilgrims, from which the former issued in 1846, lends added interest to "Saints, Sinners and Beechers" (Bobbs-Merrill), written by Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of the fiery Harriet.

Whether his ancestors were good and great Mr. Stowe confesses he doesn't know. But he does know that they were "amusing, lovable and outrageous." His book is an exhilarating narrative of a robustious and irritating family, which, whether the scion knows it or not, left a deep impression on the American scene. They were a strong and lusty lot. David's grandfather, Joseph, was reputed to be so strong that he could pick up a barrel of cider and drink from the bung-hole. But Lyman became exceedingly vexed at seeing a display of tippling one day, and went home and wrote six sermons against the use of grog. The American temperance movement was launched.

Interest centers in Henry Ward and Harriet, two Beechers of more recent memory. Henry became a Demosthenes and a Catiline rolled into one, and it was said that but for his speeches abroad and Harriet's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Confederate States might have secured the recognition of Britain and France. And Henry was the boy who wrote to his "der sister" to say: "We ar al wel. Ma haz a baby. The old sow has six pigs."

Yet, twelve years after Appomattox,

From "Saints, Sinners, and Beechers" (Bobbs-Merrill)

Henry Ward Beecher and his sister Harriet Beecher Stowe, in New York in 1868, when Harriet was fifty-seven years of age and Henry Ward was fifty-five

Henry Ward Beecher captured Richmond with his rhetoric.

Laying down "Saints, Sinners and Beechers," one must exclaim, what a family!

Community Trusts Gaining

Those who regard riches as a trust from God responded generously to the need of 1933. At the end of that year funds totaling $39,250,000 were being administered by community trusts in the United States and Canada. The combined resources of these trusts increased $1,750,000 in the year.

In volume of annual appropriations the Boston Permanent Charity Fund and the New York Community Trust were the largest distributors, each with disbursements of approximately $198,900 last year. The "big ten" among community trusts, gaged by the amount of principal owned, are: New York, $7,703,600; Cleveland, $5,981,574; Chicago, $5,703,315; Boston, $4,963,183; Winnipeg, $2,795,490; Indianapolis, $2,015,000; Richmond, $1,380,181; Buffalo, $1,322,971; Santa Barbara, $1,038,317, and Denver, $1,000,000.

British Baptists Hear Texan

Forty-one years ago Dr. George W. Truett took the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Dallas, Texas. The same pulpit still knows him and will continue to know him until he retires. During those two-score years and more Doctor Truett has received calls from numerous other churches. He declined them all for Texas and his congregation of 6,600. Cowboys and ranchers who come three and four hundred miles to hear him would have missed him, too.

But London wanted to hear him, and as London could not come to him, he took ship to England. On April 25 he preached in the Royal Albert Hall, the occasion being the one hundredth anniversary of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, British Baptist leader. Later Doctor Truett will deliver the missionary sermon at the convention of British Baptists. Then he will return to Dallas.

A Nation-wide Attempt to Defeat Child Labor Amendment

Opposition to ratification by the New York State Legislature of the Child Labor Amendment has come to a head in the organization of a committee of seventy with Elihu Root as honorary chairman. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is executive chairman, and William D. Guthrie, well-known lawyer, is vice-chairman. The committee, known as the New York State Committee Opposing Ratification, will cooperate with similar committees in other States in a nation-wide attempt to block the amendment which has now been ratified by twenty States.

The proposed amendment would give Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. In the words of Mr. Guthrie, it is the committee's contention that the proposed amendment would give Congress greater power than it had under the Eighteenth Amendment, that the true motive behind it is not to safeguard children, but to regulate and prevent competition and that education would be within the implied power of the amendment, giving Congress the right to require military training or school attendance to provide for the idleness forced on young people barred from employment until they were eighteen. It is maintained, too, that the power of Congress could be extended even into the home to regulate or prohibit employment.

If passed, said Mr. Guthrie, the amendment would trample on the toes of States' rights, and greater power over the children of the nation would be vested in Congress "than has ever been or can constitutionally be exercised by any State." No reliance can be placed, it is urged, upon any assumption of reasonable moderation in the exercise of this power by any Congress.

Other trenchant criticism is that effective enforcement would "require a vast army of Federal functionaries," and would give the Labor Department "the largest political patronage and the control and expenditure of correspondingly immense appropriations."

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The Luck of Roaring Broadway

An Appreciative Survey of the Frantic Eight Months Which Have Transformed the Theater's Ghost Town Into a Gold Camp, Bringing Back Prosperity After Five Years

GIVEN clear weather and an even break with baseball, the New York theater will roll down its sleeves in about two weeks and tidy up. It's going to be considerable of a job. For one thing, the public shows no disposition to let the theater go back to sleep, even for the summer.

From any point of view, a survey of the season just ending must result in the conclusion that the last eight months and their frantic activity, no less pleasant because unexpected, turned Broadway — the theater's Broadway — into something very like a rowdy but rich '49 gold camp.

Beginning last September, when four successes poured into town in almost as many nights and cracked the new season wide open, the boys and girls have been streaming in, staking out their claims and digging for ore. It has been a riotous season for those who struck gold, a heart-breaking season for those who missed.

Broadway was anybody's hot desert early last September. It lay there steaming in the sun with a few worn old prospectors picking away at it because they had nothing else to do and because, sadly enough, they had been addled by habit. Suddenly, on a starry night when every one expected the worst, a group of eager youngsters brought in "Men in White," a magnificently performed medical exercise which was pure gold. The despair of five bleak years broke that night and, by next morning, the season was under way.

Hegira From Hollywood

Three thousand miles away in smug Hollywood half a dozen actors astonished their employers by calmly turning in their expensive contracts and starting for New York. They were the first of thirty-seven accepted, popular film players who voluntarily gave up their swimming pools and regular pay to come back to the theater and gamble with it! They left Hollywood dinned by jeers; it is to be suspected that they will return in a glow of cheers.

Two more successes followed the first four. It was the quick strike of six paying hits which set the thing going and which attracted the newcomers. They came from every direction: honest miners, old desert rats, confidence men, gamblers, hangers-on, the whole colorful set-up of a gold camp.

Curiously, most of the old-timers sulked in their tents even when you could pick nuggets up off the streets. The Theater Guild, after a lamentable season in 1932-33, moved in with four quick hits of its own and only one error: the Guild counted on Eugene O'Neill for two workings and only got one out of him, but that one yielded more gold than any success in the season.

Vandamm Studio

A pair of queens who gambled with the gold camp and won—(Left to right) Helen Hayes and Helen Menken as *Mary* and *Elizabeth* in "Mary of Scotland"

One or two other veterans—Jed Harris, that rash man, was one of them—did business, but mostly the experienced remained away and newcomers, strangers practically, dug down and found gold. Some of them dug down and found muck, too, but they couldn't sell that, even to tenderfeet.

There has not in a round ten years been a season which introduced more new producers to Broadway. There has not in five drab years been a season so roaring and exciting. When the gloom of '29 struck the old camp, the mining stopped and the desert almost reclaimed the old place. For at least three of those five years it was, definitely, a ghost town.

It required five years—and some of the magic goad of the New Deal, the magic goad which made a great many persons spend a great deal of money which most of them didn't have but got somehow—to bring the ghost town back to life and to bring activity and prosperity back to the old workings. A lot of movie sage-brush had to be cleared away, a lot of financial underpinning had to be done. But it was cleared away and it was done, and overnight the money came from somewhere and so did the patrons.

Some of the claims didn't pay, most of them, as a matter of fact. There have been more than 150 productions this season and not more than thirty of these paid their way and made a profit. Some of the losing claims were lucky: the glib owners managed to sell them to some people from a place called Hollywood who had a lot of money to spend.

Soon, now, the shutters are going up on the old places, the ring of picks and the swish of the gravel-pans will die down. Summer will settle upon this authentic cousin of Death Valley. But, already, the boys are out whipping up grub-stakes for next season. A few workings will carry on during June, July and August, just enough to keep the Assay Offices open.

Coincident with this prosperity, and for the first time in their lives not because of it, the actors themselves took a large part in the reclamation of the New York theater. It was Helen Hayes, nettled out of tact by the self-assurance of Hollywood that the theater, poor thing, was dead, who made the first move. She packed her bags and got out of the town lest it drive her crazy. The picture barons thought she already was, but they humored her. If she wanted to go back to theater, if it would once and for all cure her of the obsession that there was such a thing as theater, why, then, of course, she might go—but she must promise to be a good girl and come back and never think of that foolishness again. That foolishness for which she hungered until she was distracted made it possible for her to make the most distinguished performance of the season in "Mary of Scotland."

Picking Ten Best Plays

For the first time in five years the task of picking the Ten Best Plays is not that of being able to find ten but of culling down to ten.

Here are twelve impressive claimants:

"Ah, Wilderness!"	"Her Master's Voice"
"Men in White"	"No More Ladies"
"Sailor, Beware!"	"They Shall Not Die"
"As Thousands Cheer"	"Mary of Scotland"
"Dodsworth"	"She Loves Me Not"
"The Pursuit of Happiness"	"Yellow Jack"

Plus these two alternates which can not be ignored: "Tobacco Road" and "The Shining Hour."

These are the winners of the season which restored the New York theater and made it possible to tell the story of the ghost town which became a gold camp called The Luck of Roaring Broadway.

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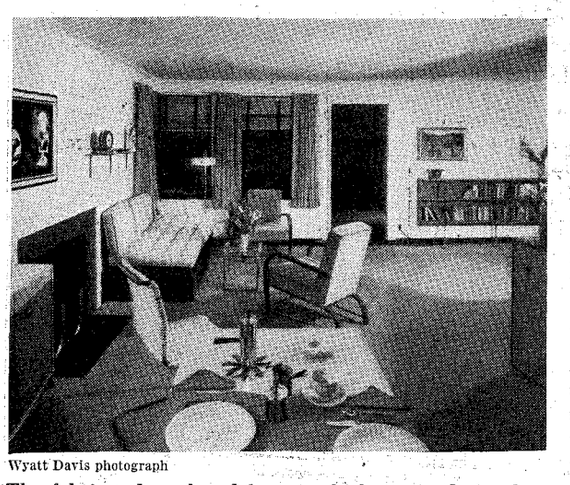
The Fabricated House for Graceful Living

IT was an impetuous, and, now, presumably dead, gunman who said it first. About to dole out .45-caliber death to an understandably irritated foe, he growled, "You'll take it—and like it!"



Wyatt Davis photograph

The fabricated week-end house, which art in design has made warm, graceful, and inviting

Much that same flinty resolve has been the attitude, until recently, of those other triflers in steel who have dealt us not death, but living. They have set down their square, severe boxes of steel, glass, concrete and half a dozen bewilderments of the chemist's trade and have said to us, "You'll take it—and like it."

Mostly, we haven't liked it and mostly we haven't taken it. Mostly, we have just looked at these gigantic and not-too-glorified adaptations of refrigerator architecture and have gone back happily to our Spanish bungalows which leaked cold air, our Tudor cottages which have disgraceful insulation and our Georgian mansionettes which are shameful miracles of inefficiency.

Public Attitude Altered

In the last year, the public attitude toward fabricated houses of severe design and metal-composition construction has changed to favor them. Not because the attitude of the manufacturers has become any less grimly insistent, but because a few earnest young souls, who wanted to live in these houses and just couldn't, have worked from the inside, out, in a determined effort to make themselves live in it—and like it.

They have taken the ancient three of graceful living—paint, wall-paper and wood—and used them to soften the modern barbarity of chill steel, icy glass and cold aluminum, to warm them.

This month, in New York—high on the sixty-second floor of the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center — there is exhibited the, to date, most successful result of this effort to combine intelligent art with fabricated design and achieve something livable. In one quick look at the exhibition building —a small structure called the Week-End House—you realize that you could, any person could, live at peace in such a house and not have, as you looked around, the sudden feeling that you had forgotten to come home from the factory.

In exactly twenty-seven days, equipped with a budget which would amount, at retail prices, to within a dollar of $1,800, Allan Gould, distinguished young designer and decorator, has accomplished the complete furnishing and decorating of the interior of the fabricated Week-End House. Having done it, Mr. Gould relaxes and sums up what he has learned:

"Until now it has been believed that the fabricated house compelled the use of starkly-modern furniture design with a predisposition toward the tiring, eye-straining use of chromium, both in planes and in tubing. In the Week-End House we have used modern design for the furniture, but, in the main, metal has been used decoratively, instead of as framework. We have contented ourselves—and apparently the public—by using pine and copper, both soft materials.

"And in our metal mania we have got too far away from the old craftsmen, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, the rest. The original designers, these fine men had reason for their design: much that is lovely to the eye was used mainly because it was necessary to make the pieces sturdy. Good things are made from the inside, out, not the outside, in.

"Few modern designs, for example, take into account the fact that furniture should stand up under years of use and, at the end, still be graceful, beautiful. Designers leave construction to the cabinet maker, which is wrong. They should stand with him and help him.

"We treated this house as a bare shell. We worked from the walls, in, borrowing sanely from the old masters. We'll get charged with having a beautiful thought; actually, it was good shop practise.

"Pine will, if you are not careful, run itself into monotony. So we varied it. I divided the living space into units. The dining unit called for plain pine with copper. The library unit has pine and gray-brown lacquer, plus a little copper. The living-room unit has part pine, part lacquer. These units actually are one large room, but the units are tied in, together, by decoration, altho each is its own artistic entity.

"The bedroom is pine, with olive-green lacquer, forming another tie for the whole scheme of the house.

"There is unity of design, without monotony. It is planned interior with a careful eye toward constant living. We have avoided certain precious use of colors—an unhappy accompaniment to much modern design—because we have found that most women can't and won't dress to their house. Precious colors are all right until a figured bungalow apron walks in and then the colors begin to screech aloud.

Neutral Colors Chosen

"One woman—the mistress of the house —can, if she likes, choose her dress colors so as not to clash with her room colors, but she can't expect her friends to do that, and, when three or four walk into such a room, there is certain to be dreadful discord.

"So, in furniture, in wood, metal, paint, drapes, rugs, all backgrounds, we have chosen neutrals. The color accents are in the small, movable objects; they even can be in the drapes.

"I think you could take this house—and like it."

Thus far, such is the force of careful design, which takes into account everything from the years ahead, to the color of a dress, more than 10,000 persons have thought so, too.

Wyatt Davis photograph

Continuation of the same room. It is notable that all furniture is either tight against the floor or else four inches better than "broom-high"

Chekhov Story Discovered

A short story by Anton Chekhov, never before translated into English and always scrupulously left out of the famous Russian's collected works, has been discovered in the archives of a Russian "little magazine" called *Splinters*. The story is "a Carp's Love," and is a brief satire ridiculing the period of love-sick and romantic Russian writing. Whit Burnett, to whom it was brought, has it in the current *Story*.

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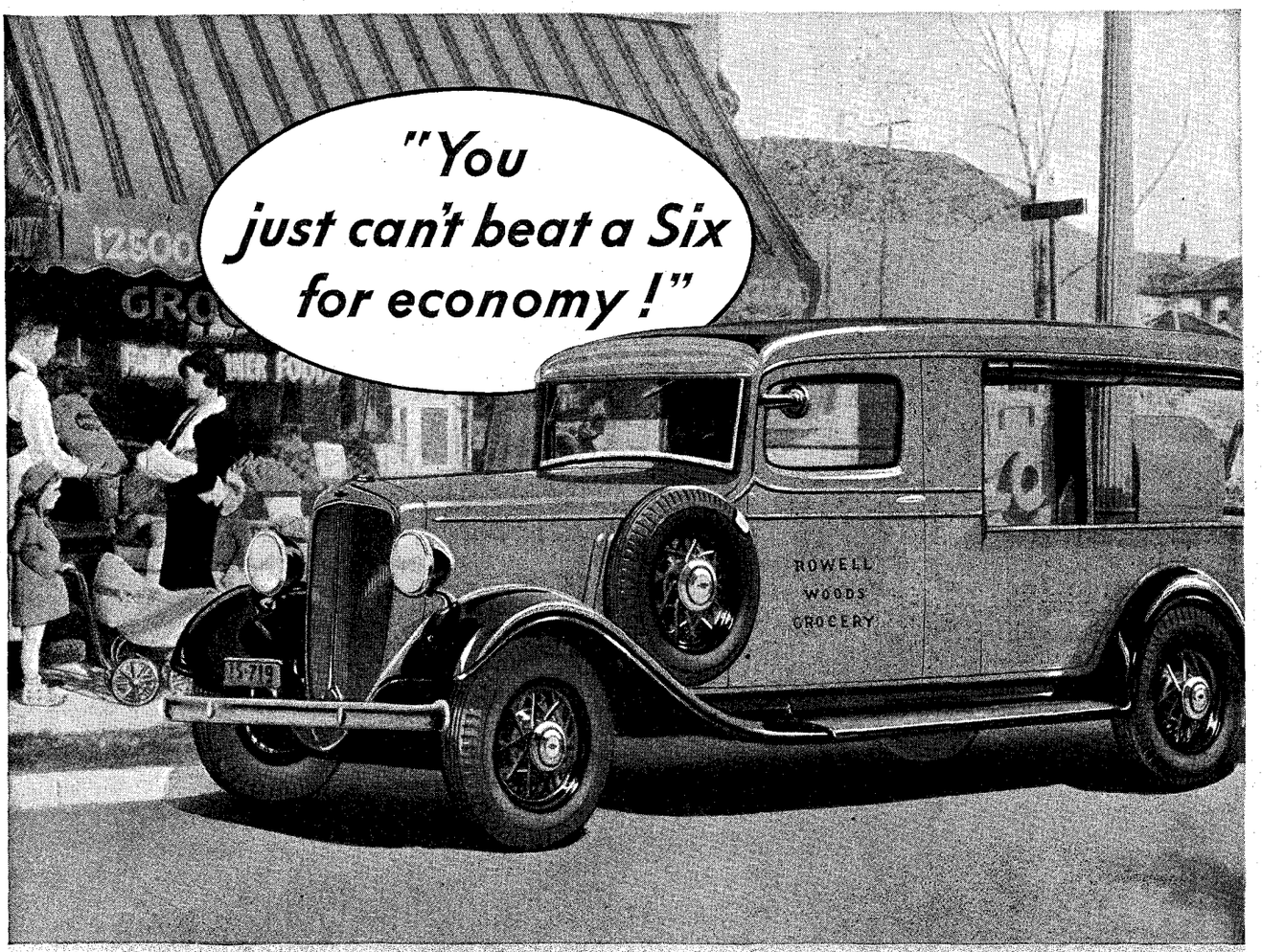

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George M. Lott, Chief Jester of Tennis

The Outstanding American Doubles Player and a Fixture in This Year's Davis Cup Lineup, George Lott Still Plays Tennis as He Began—For the Fun of the Game

By Allison Danzig

LAWN tennis has its Tildens and Cochets. Their names are known wherever the game is played and stand secure in history as exemplary of the highest advance made in the mastery of the art and science of propelling an inflated ball with a gut-strung racket. It has had its Brookes, Wilding, Doherty, Larned, McLoughlin, Williams and others who have won a place among the immortals of the chalk-lined courts.

But never before in the three-score and two years since Maj. Walter Wingfield patented his game of Sphairistike and introduced it on the lawns of the Marylebone Cricket Club has there been a player to parallel exactly the tennis career of George M. Lott, Jr., of Chicago. Through his ability as a doubles partner Lott will report on May 14 at the American Davis Cup Training Camp at Haverford, Pennsylvania, as the only definite fixture on the team.

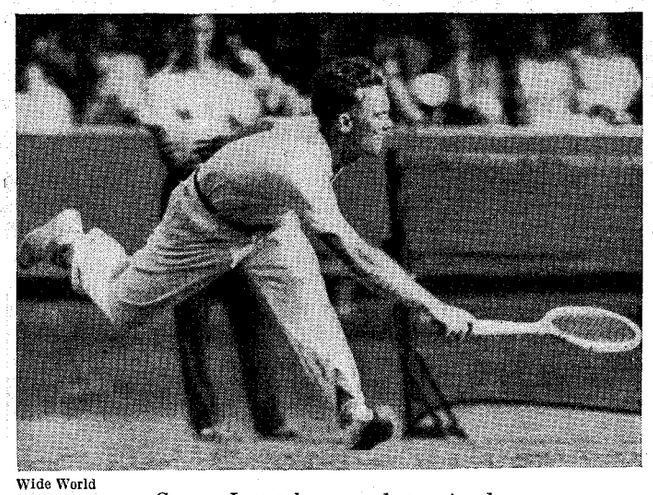
The name of the Kinsey Brothers of California comes to mind. They achieved a standard of perfection in the four-handed game that carried them to the national championship and their names to the four corners of the country. But the Kinseys never made the Davis Cup grade. Their star waned quickly. Lott owes nothing to any brothers or any other man for his recognized position as the best doubles player in the world.

Serious Business

Tennis playing is serious business. I am referring to amateur tennis. Professional tennis is serious enough in its own way, but you expect it, since it is all business. Any one who has been close to big-time tennis during the past decade knows that there hasn't been much fun or love of the game connected with it. How different it has become from the tennis of pre-war days, when the young men and women who received the prized grass-court invitations looked forward to the tournaments for their social side, for the renewals of friendships and the camaraderie and informality that were the keynotes of the events. No one thought of training religiously, of going to bed at 10 o'clock lest it jeopardize his chances of winning on the morrow, or was seriously concerned as to how it would affect his ranking if he met with unexpected defeat.

Tennis was a game, a game that you played to the hilt once you were on the court, but a game in which you were playing with and against friends and in which nothing more than a title or a piece of silver was at stake. Camaraderie and informality went out of the window when tennis went over the top of the big-time sports calendar.

And then along came George Lott into this atmosphere of deadly earnestness and forbidding formality. George Lott takes life far too lightly to try to revolutionize so much as a stroke of his own game and, as for social goings-on, he is much happier playing pinochle in the back room with his coat draped over the back of his chair. He has walked out on more swank parties than has even Tilden, who much prefers to expound tennis to the youth of the land while others are tripping the light fantastic. But here was a youngster from out of the West who would rather play a joke than a game of tennis any day, and yet, he was blessed with a delicious sense of humor. Here was an unaffected lad who had tennis ambitions but never took himself so seriously as to alibi defeat or to try to be anything other than his natural self. He was in love with the game but not nearly so much as he was with the life that went with it.



Wide World

George Lott takes one shot seriously

The year was 1924. The month was August, and when I say it was a hot day in August I mean that the mercury was about as angry in the thermometer as you have ever known it. There weren't more than a few thousand people there to brave the heat in the sun-baked Forest Hills stadium.

Suddenly, there was a stir at the top of the flight of steps leading down from the official marquee to the stadium courts. The crowd sat up in expectation. Coming down the steps, was Richard Norris Williams 2d, the beau sabreur of the courts, one of the most glamourous figures in American tennis—a battle-scarred veteran at the time but still feared for the incomparable daring of his shot-making. Alongside of him and a step modestly to the rear was his opponent, a sandy-haired, healthy-cheeked youngster. Perched on his head was a beret that invited thoughts of Jean Borotra, except that Borotra likes his berets blue and to fit snugly down around the nape of his neck. This one was scarlet and fitted tight above the temples of the wearer, leaving the ears in stark unconfinement.

Thus arrayed, like Solomon in all his glory, did George M. Lott, Jr., of Chicago, make his bow at Forest Hills. Long before he had taken his exit, amid the acclaim for the prowess of a new racket that had lowered the colors of Williams, that startlingly vivid head-dress, sad to relate, had also lowered its colors.

The drama of the match, of a notable victory for a young newcomer to the stadium, gave way to comedy. No one could look at that perspiring, serious-visaged youngster, looking like an Indian chief in full war paint, and keep a straight face. From that day on, keeping a straight face with George Lott around has been next to impossible. Tennis doesn't seem nearly so serious a proposition when he is on the scene.

Aside from making life miserable for waiters and chefs, his hobbies are bridge, golf and practical jokes. If you like any one who talks a good game of bridge, as well as plays one, he is your man. But don't be upset if, upon your bidding, say, five spades, he encourages you with the promise to make a watch if you make your contract. He'll show you no more respect even if you are a Sidney Lenz, with whom he has won cups and whom he invariably greets with a loud, "Hello, Ely."

His Ranking

There are better tennis players than George Lott—no less than nine of them in this country alone, if you go on the ranking. The Western Tennis Association didn't want to go on it, thought that Lott belonged higher than tenth in the ranking, and was prepared to make a fight at the national meeting. But George couldn't be bothered about it. What difference did it make where they ranked him?

But while the young man may have his peers on the singles court and may have come as close as he ever will to winning the national title—which was finishing as runner-up to Ellsworth Vines in 1931—as a doubles player he has no equal. His volleying, twist service and return of service are all contributing factors to his invincibility in the four-handed game. So also are his cleverly angled overhead smashes and,

(Continued on page 31)

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Before the Stork Arrives

MOTHERHOOD richly deserves the most skillful medical care to be had. But, far too often, safeguards which can be provided are neglected. As a rule, when proper preparations for childbirth are made, prospective mothers have little cause for anxiety.

Having the right physician is a great comfort. It means as much to the husband as to his wife to be entirely satisfied with the experience and skill of the doctor who may be called in attendance.

Long before the stork arrives, the doctor will advise about diet, proper rest and exercise, and will make periodic examinations. At regular intervals the doctor studies and records blood pressure, urinalyses, temperature, weight, heart and lung action, and possibly makes tests of the blood. Suggestions about mental attitude may also be given.

When there are no abnormal or disturbing conditions, Nature's processes should not be interfered with. But without hurrying Nature, expert obstetricians can often smooth the way for the modern mother by methods unavailable to her grandmother's physician.

With vigilant and unremitting care on the part of her physician and with her own complete cooperation, the period of waiting should be one of happiness and serenity for the expectant mother.

In many localities clinics give free service to those who cannot afford to employ the regular attendance of a doctor. Maternity Centers and other Health Centers give valuable advice and information without charge. The Metropolitan will send on request its free booklet, "Information for Expectant Mothers." Address Booklet Department 534-L.

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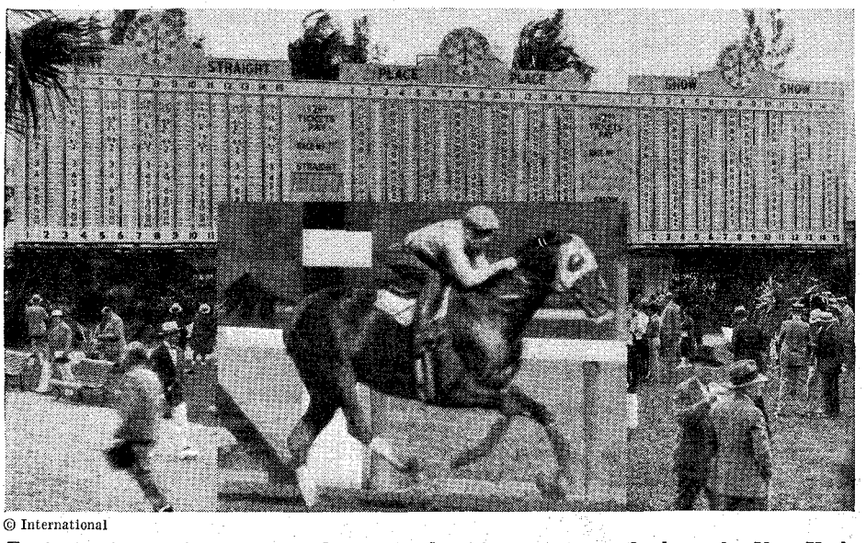
Weather Clear, Track Fast for New York Racing

Horse Racing Takes on New Life From Relief Legislation as the Thoroughbreds Get Off Again at Jamaica to Open a Boom Season From Maryland to Illinois

THE major American stables that have had horses running on the winter tracks have completed the swing from Agua Caliente, through Arlington and Epsom in Texas, Hialeah and Tropical Park in Florida, on to Pimlico and Bowie—and racing comes out of winter quarters! Last Saturday, the season opened in America's greatest racing State when the Paumonok was run at Jamaica, Long Island.



© International

Equipoise in training to prove that some champions can come back as the New York tracks open the 1934 season with the hope that legal betting through totalizators and paris mutuels will bring a New Deal to horse racing in New York State as it has elsewhere

That race heralded a season that is expected to be the best in the history of New York State. Without the stimulus of legal betting, horse racing has been slowly folding up in New York State. When Senator John J. Dunnigan and the Jockey Club—New York racing rulers—arrived at a compromise that promised legal open cash betting and still left the final authority in the hands of the experienced Jockey Club, the press and the public hailed a New Deal for racing in this era of New Deals. But there is still something lacking in the picture of harmony—paris mutuels and the totalizator, saviours of racing in Texas, Kentucky and New Hampshire, and other States, have yet to appear in the racing picture of New York State.

And in that connection Bill Corum registers a warning note in the New York *American:*

"The answer to the whole problem is simple. But some of the most important gentlemen in the Jockey Club do not want the right answer, which is mutuel betting. The people want it, as I have had thousands of letters to prove in the last few years, but there are those who would rather see racing die altogether than to give in to the will of the people, so it looks as tho that is what they are going to see.

"Chicago, of course, has the best racing in this country and the State of Illinois has the best mutuel bill and Senator Twomey hit the nail square on the head when he introduced a measure providing for the totalizator and said that it will produce ten million a year in revenue to the State.

"In the tote people have confidence and it attracts and makes new racing fans. But there are those high in the councils of racing here who all but faint at mention of the word totalizator, so that rather than accept it, we are likely to go on getting what we have been getting—the worst racing imaginable."

But the tremendous success of the Florida winter racing is a straw in the wind that indicates that racing in New York State this summer is due for a boom with or without the totalizator and the paris mutuels. The Jamaica meeting will run for twenty-one days and then the horses move to Belmont, America's largest racing plant, for twenty-two—then on to Aqueduct, Empire City, and Saratoga.

The comeback of Equipoise and the handsome purses will draw a great deal of attention to the racing in Chicago, where nearly $400,000 will be distributed among the winners in the thirty day Arlington meeting that begins on June 25. The Arlington Futurity, with its $25,000 added value, is expected to gross $60,000 and draw the cream of the American turf. The big stables always follow the big purses.

C. V. Whitney is pointing Equipoise for the $10,000 Arlington Stars and Stripes Handicap as a big step in the comeback campaign of his brilliant six year-old. Equipoise has won $322,970 to become fourth money-winner, still behind Sun Beau, Phar Lap, and Gallant Fox. But those horses are finished, and after a winter's rest down in Kentucky to grow a new hoof, Equipoise promises to be sound for one more season—one more season in which he can, with luck, win the $55,761 that he needs to top Sun Beau's winnings. Hand in hand with racing's own comeback, Equipoise's campaign will match the efforts of the aged but still fighting Babe Ruth in baseball. May they both make the grade!

A Five-Cent World Series for New York City

The scheduled national opening for a national sport was rained out last week. After a quiet fishing trip that made a "tough guy" out of him, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was drizzled out of a chance to throw in the first ball of the year in the game between the Senators and the Red Sox—an ill omen for the Senators.

All the teams toed the plate and swung off the mark together the next day and the "play for keeps" settled down in real earnest after the informal, dope-forming spring training games. As the season levels out, indications bear out the pre-season prediction made in the DIGEST poll: New York City baseball fans will have the World Series right in their own back yard.

The poor showing of the Giants on their pre-season tour with Cleveland caused some last minute reservations to be made, but it will be remembered that the Giants came out of California last year as a unanimous choice for sixth place. Manager Terry worked the same kind of miracle that Lou Little performed on the Columbia football team in the Rose Bowl game. Terry has defined the basis of his hopes this year:

"Actually I regard the Giants as even better equipped than we were a year ago. We have added more punch to our attack by getting George Watkins, and the comeback of Travis Jackson has been the most sensational thing I have ever seen happen in baseball. I expect our fine pitching staff to carry us to the top once more, with the Cubs, Pirates, and Cardinals again offering us the stiffest opposition."

Another poll of baseball writers has awarded the American League championship to the Senators, but more and more sports writers are swinging over to back the luck of LITERARY DIGEST polls, and the DIGEST baseball poll picked the Yankees.

Manager McCarthy stated to the New York *Times* before the battle:

"We have strengthened the infield with the addition of Rolfe and Heffner and the transfer of Lazzeri to third. We have an infield combination that is going to give us many double plays, and when you have a good infield, you get good pitching."

Betting odds were even on the Yankees and the Senators as the season started, but youth should gain the edge for a "five-cent Series" as the race levels out during the summer heat.

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Sport Shots

England's hope, T. O. M. Sopwith's £30,000 yacht *Endeavour*, Great Britain's fifteenth challenger for the "grand Old Mug" of yachting that Sir Thomas Lipton tried so hard to win, has gone down the ways and into the water, waiting to meet America's *Rainbow*. The designer, C. E. Nicholson, who has designed two other British challengers, warned Mr. Sopwith: "You will need all the luck in the world to win."

* * * *

Last of the Optimists, Winston Guest winds up the indoor polo season in Chicago this week playing with "strangers." The Optimists, most colorful trio of indoor polo, were put out of the running by the New York Athletic Club team, comparative newcomers. And now Winston Guest is playing with two of his conquerors, Arthur Borden and Billy Reynolds of the N.Y.A.C., on the East trio that will play the West team for the "open indoor championship of America." The indoor game has had its most prosperous season, even tho it lacked such colorful duels as those between the Optimists and Los Nanduces of a few years ago.

* * * *

New York University is not going in for "big-time" football in spite of the fact that they have imported a Yale football coaching staff for next year. Chancellor Chase, who came to New York University from North Carolina and the University of Illinois, outlined his policy: "New York University will not make any sacrifice in its standards, will not tolerate subsidizing or proselytizing, for the sake of winning teams."

* * * *

Track and field have been promised some interesting duels this summer, judging from the brilliant indoor battles this winter for honors in the mile, the high jump, and the pole vault. And now another duel has been added in the field events by early season outdoor performances. Back in March, Jack Torrance, of Louisiana State tossed the sixteen-pound shot 53 feet 6 inches to beat the world record of 53 feet 1½ inches held by Franz Douda of Czecho-Slovakia. Three weeks later, John Lyman of Stanford tied Torrance's heave in the annual meet against the Olympic Club in California.

Sports Calendar

Golf

May 11-12—Walker Cup, St. Andrews, Scotland.

Horse Racing

May 5—The Kentucky Derby, Louisville.

Motor Boating

May 13—Albany to New York Outboard Race, Hudson River, New York.

Rowing

May 12—Childs Cup Regatta; Lake Carnegie, Princeton, New Jersey.

A Future for America in International Rugby

Back in the youth of this country when the colonies were first beginning to break away from their mother England, the Puritans devised a scheme for discovering guilt: Duck the suspect under water three times, and if the culprit survives the third submerging, his innocence is established in the community. Three hundred years later, England's Rugby has survived just such a trial by water.

Some 4,500 spectators were lured to that first game of the Cambridge tour in the face of a full morning's driving rain that promised to continue. They were rewarded for their fortitude by the best game of the tour. Cambridge beat Harvard forty-one to eighteen, but the Cambridge side was nearest full strength for that game and they were playing a side that knew rugger as well as any club in the East and better than any of the colleges.

Wide World

Rugby survives the "trial by water" as some 5,000 spectators sit through a rain-storm to watch Cambridge beat the All-East XV twenty-three to nine

The second game down at Princeton was another victory for Cambridge—forty to ten. But it was also a victory for rugby because the game was played before the most appreciative crowd on tour. Without the loud-speaker system to explain the play, still they seemed to understand the game.

The game at Yale encountered more weather problems. Clouds and rain in the morning kept many people away from the Yale Bowl, and those that came were mainly undergraduates. During the first half, these undergraduates were convulsed in laughter at the queer antics that went on down on the turf that was the hallowed stamping ground of American football. The field was improperly laid-out—too narrow—and the play was largely with the feet. The Yale side demonstrated an ignorance of rugger fundamentals that was astonishing in view of the fact that they had had a spring training trip to Bermuda. The inexperience of the Yale players, coupled with the narrow field and the fact that Jack Bowcott, the little spark-plug of the Cambridge attack, was taking a rest—those things made this thirty-two to five victory for Cambridge a rather dragging show for the first half.

In the second half, Ken Fyfe scored a brilliant dropped-goal for Cambridge on the dead run and the Light Blue three-quarters unleashed a series of field-length movements that had the spectators first hushed in amazement and then standing in applause.

The last game against the All-East side came as the real trial by water. Never was weather more fickle. Cloudy in the morning to scare the dubious, then sunshine to cheer the hardy at lunch, then a downpour before the game to dampen spirits, then sunshine again as the game began—that was the prelude. Some 8,000 were there to see the game start in the mud. Then came a real cloud-burst!

It is a real tribute to the game that over 5,000 new and old rugby fans sat through that rain to watch a game that was bogged in the mud. And when the amplifiers boomed the question of the first game—"You are soaking wet and you have seen rugby at its worst; how do you like it?"—the hardy survivors of the flood boomed right back: "Yeah!" And asked a second time, again the question drew an even louder "Yeah."

The Literary Digest has put up a cup for International Rugby and an Eastern Rugby Union has been formed to add to the permanence given to the game by the two California Unions, the Mississippi Valley Union, and the Illinois Union. In the face of the fact that the All-East side—the nearest thing yet to a rugby All-America—was soundly trounced twenty-three to nine by Cambridge, still it is clear that America has a definite future in International Rugby because the game's new fans like to watch it quite as much as the game's new players like to play it.

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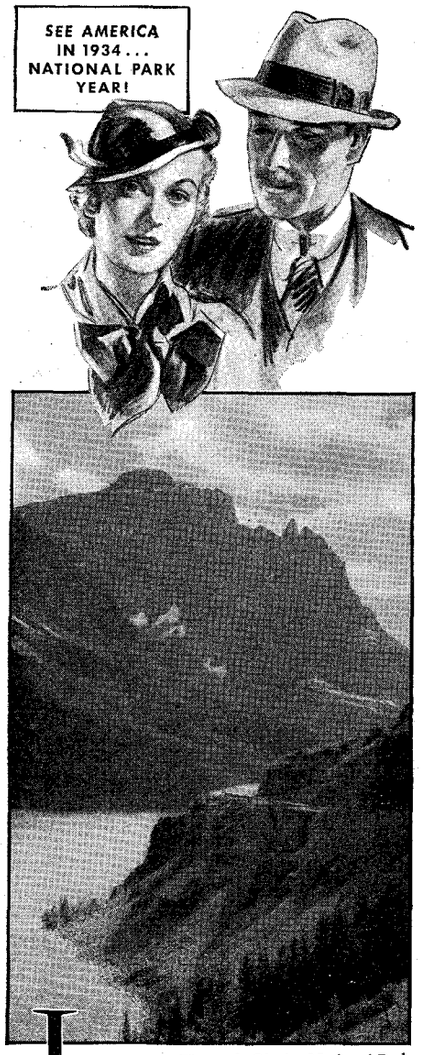

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold deWolf Fuller

Merchants of Death. By H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanigher. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.50.

Apparently there is not much to be done about the armament-makers. Periodically they come in for hard knocks. In a recent volume, "Cry Havoc," Beverley Nichols, English publicist, bombarded them with specific charges of selling out their respective countries for private gain. This later book is more restrained in the interpretation of evidence. The authors, one of whom is an editor of *The World To-morrow*, organ of a pacified universe, conclude that not the armament-makers, but the nations themselves are responsible for the war spirit. The former will be put into a quiet corner when, and if, the peoples of the world decide that war is a silly way to settle disputes.

The authors easily dispose of the recurrent suggestion that Governments should own and direct the arms industry—this on the plea that international sales of arms would disappear. They point out that only the leading industrial countries command the necessary natural resources and that even France, England, and the United States, which account for 75 per cent. of all arms exports, find it convenient to import some of their armament. Prohibition of traffic in arms would be looked upon by the non-producing countries as a hostile act. When a related suggestion—international control—was discussed in 1925, under the auspices of the League of Nations, the leader of the American delegation to the conference and a strong advocate of peace, Representative Theodore Burton, made an impassioned defense of the private manufacturers. "What have they done that there should be this discrimination against them?" At the close of 1927, Mr. Burton introduced into Congress a bill proposing an embargo in war times on all war materials. The bill was not popular, especially with the military and naval authorities, because it "might impair the preparedness program" or "impinge upon national defense." There was the added difficulty that no agreement could be reached on what constituted war materials. How about chemicals, metals, cotton, etc.? It was the same difficulty later faced by the prohibitionists as to whether restaurant keepers might sell to patrons ice and mineral-water or ginger ale—ingredients to mix with strong drinks!

In the authors' detailed history of the arms business are these items:

The DuPonts, during their century and more as powder-makers, have put patriotism first. Incidentally, only 2 per cent. of their manufactures now are military products.

Krupp, the "Cannon King," tried to put patriotism first but found that it did not pay.

At the end of the Eighteenth Century, Robert Fulton, later of steamboat fame, peddled unsuccessfully about France and England a rough-and-ready submarine of his own invention.

In the Great War there was an international solidarity of arms-makers. Thus the French Government "dared not bombard the Briey Basin and stop the German exploitation of its mines because, if it did, the Germans would certainly bombard the mines operated by the French at Dombasle."

* * * *

How Peary Reached the Pole. By Donald B. MacMillan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.

Echoes of the Peary-Cook controversy are reviewed in this interesting volume, published just twenty-five years after Peary "nailed" the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole in April, 1909. The author was one of Peary's chief assistants and is an explorer of note. Mr. MacMillan says that people still ask him whether he really does not believe that Dr. Cook reached the Pole. The answer: In 1917 MacMillan was in near-polar regions with one of Dr. Cook's two Eskimo guides. "Here was my opportunity. 'E-took-a-shoo,' I asked, 'how much farther did you go with Dr. Cook?' 'We passed Dr. Cook's last camp as we came out from land.' This point was, roughly, five hundred miles south of the true, or geographical, North Pole!"

In such undertakings, it seems, records are not indisputable evidence.

Mr. MacMillan also deals with the perennial question: "Why did Peary refuse to take a white man with him in the final dash to the Pole?" The answer is that Matthew Henson, a Negro, was the most experienced and resourceful of Peary's assistants.

Worth Reading

On Our Way. By Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York: John Day; $2.50). The President gives a good account of his stewardship during his first year.

The Roosevelt Year. Edited by Pare Lorentz (New York: Funk and Wagnalls; $2.75). A photographic record of all the figures, political and otherwise (including Mae West), who have caught the public's attention during the last twelvemonth.

Best Fifty Currier and Ives Lithographs (New York: The Old Print Shop; $1). The title speaks for itself.

The Racial Myth. By Paul Radin (New York: McGraw-Hill; $1.50). An attempt to expose the Nordic complex.

Here To-day and Gone To-morrow. By Louis Bromfield (New York: Harpers; $2.50). Four short novels by this well-known American author.

Too Many Boats. By Charles L. Clifford (Boston: Little, Brown; $2). A novel of Army life in the Philippines during the Great War.

Tender Is the Night. By F. Scott Fitzgerald (New York: Scribners; $2.50). A new novel by the author of "The Great Gatsby," for which his public has long been waiting.

Master of the Revels. By Don Marquis (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2). A spirited play of Henry VIII by one of America's subtlest humorists.

A Child Went Forth. Autobiography of Dr. Helen MacKnight Doyle (New York: Gotham House; $3). San Francisco in the gay 'nineties pictured in the romance of a young physician.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

The New Republic prescribes an antidote for skyscraper-worship:

BUILDINGS SHOULD NOT BE TALL

By Kenneth Burke

Buildings should not be tall, that we be spared
The need to walk in gulches. Of their pride
We are the squalor. We the traffick-eyed.
Stench-nostriled, Klaxon-eared and thinning-haired,
Inhabiting a city's underside,
By this man-made biology prepared
To cower in meekness.—Forgetting how we fared
Who, guided for their profit, served and died.

These are our masters, basking in the sun—
It is our owners that we crawl among.
In such granitic utterance they reveal
Self-portraitures of greed that rose up, when
A grasping brood expressed in stone and steel
Its detestation of its fellow men.

A life of solitude close to Nature finds a strongly personal interpretation in this, from *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati, Ohio):

DEAD MARSH LOVER

By Jay G. Sigmund

Here has the bittern, year on year,
Guarded, ready to sound alarm,
And this span of rushes, wind-tossed here,
Marked the edge of his sterile farm.

In spring, when his oats were cleaned and sown,
The pied frogs gave him a serenade;
The redwings' talk was so much his own
That he fathomed the jingling words they made.

When his plow uncovered an arrowhead
He sat and mused on the hunting man
Who sent it to claim a bufflehead
Or teal to carry back to his clan.

He loved this marsh with its sora rail
And the two night herons that came each spring;
No wonder that when a crop would fail
He sowed for the next year's harvesting.

Bury him, then, upon this knoll
Not back of these trees; he needs a clear,
Clean view of the marsh; his unleashed soul
Will wander there; keep his body near.

Watch next spring when the fireflies
And will o' wisps hold a night conclave—
Before the dew of the morning dries
You may see tern flying above his grave.

In *The Will-o'-The-Wisp* (Suffolk, Virginia), comes a sensitive afterthought:

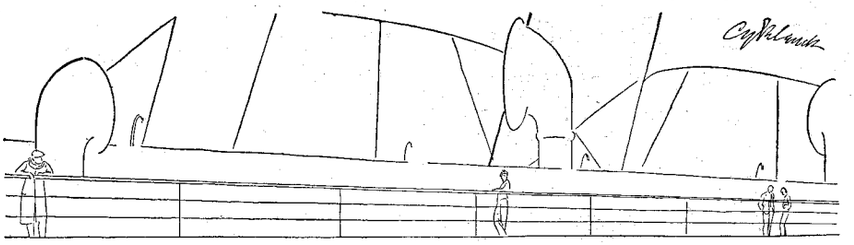
AVALON: THE ISLE OF APPLES (Glastonbury)

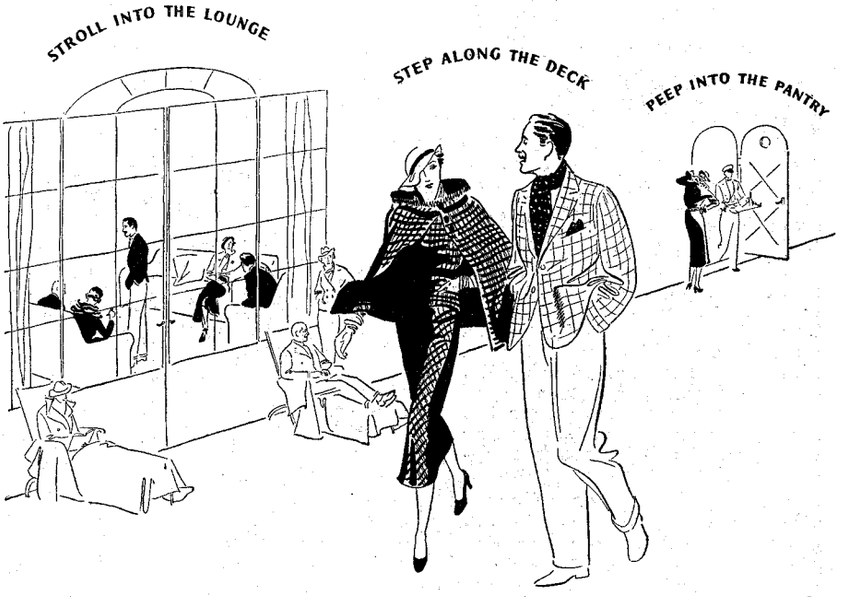
By Virginia Taylor McCormick

Tread softly, this is sanctuary;
speak no harsh word, make no moan where
the sombre dust of Arthur lies
on ivory dust of Guinevere.

A sleeping king no longer knows
vain jealousy of Lancelot;
lie easy, golden queen, rest well,
your fragile sins were soon forgot.

Faith and unfaith at last are one;
forgot the beauty of your face:
your dust may nourish Joseph's thorn
or grow a flower of Queen Anne's lace.





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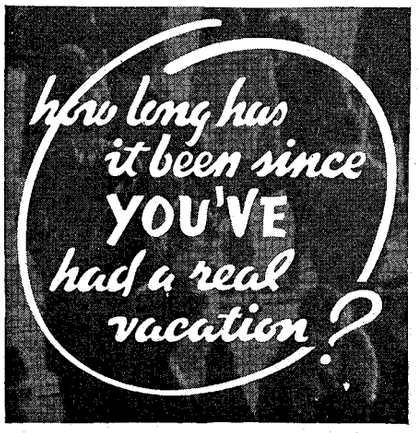

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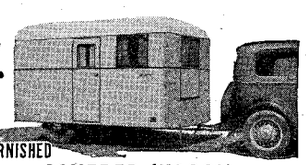

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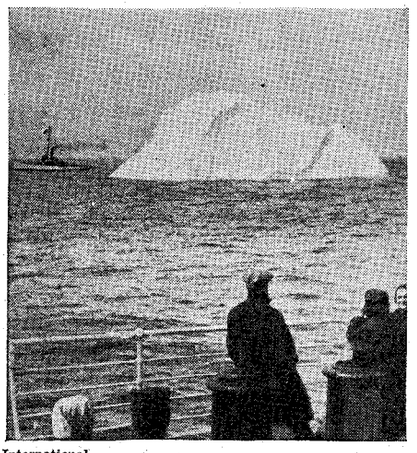
Iceberg Armada Drifting Into Atlantic Ship Lanes

Half-hidden by their own murky fog, hundreds of icebergs are drifting southward from the northern glaciers toward the traffic lanes of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland, in the worst iceberg menace in years.

Experts predict that by the end of July at least 630 icebergs, the result of a severe winter, will have crossed the transatlantic steamship lanes. In average years approximately 300 icebergs drift southward to the Grand Banks. In 1929 the record flow of 1,000 was set.



International

A towering iceberg as seen from the deck of a transatlantic liner

Since the *Titanic* disaster, in 1912, when 1,503 persons lost their lives after the great White Star liner had struck an iceberg off Newfoundland on her maiden voyage, an international ice-patrol has been maintained in the North Atlantic. The patrol plots the constantly-shifting Labrador Current, "spots" and follows all icebergs, wirelesses future positions of icebergs nearing the steamship lanes and checks field or flat ice.

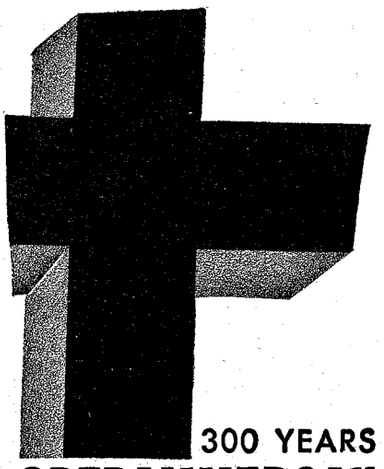
Experience has demonstrated the futility of dynamiting the huge, drifting masses of ice. The top section crumbles, but the under-water mass, comprising nearly four-fifths of the total iceberg, remains solid. Already the traffic lanes have been moved sixty miles southward.

Ships Added to Patrol

Laden with supplies to last a month at sea the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Mendota* has been added to the northern patrol to aid the *General Greene*, now off Labrador. The cutter *Pontchartrain* will join the patrol later.

But a dreary and dangerous trip is the future for the members of the patrol. "It's not much fun when a berg decides to turn over, sending out a huge wave that all but engulfs the cutter," said Capt. Cecil M. Gabbett.

"It is a dreary assignment, too, with long weeks of 'pea-soup' fog, broken only by quick dashes into Halifax for supplies. Great storms sweep down from the Arctic; freezing weather belies the spring season; icebergs suddenly alter their course and charge like ghouls upon the patrol ships."



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George Lott, Outstanding American Doubles Player

(Continued from page 24)

above all, his lobbing, which is so perfectly masked that you can't tell whether he is going to drive or lob until his racket is actually on the ball.

This ideal equipment of strokes for doubles is complemented by a keenly analytical mind that finds its inspiration on the larger court, where it ferrets out the openings on the short slants and brings into play delicately-shaded, soft-angle shots as well as scorching top-spin forehand drives that dip as they cross the net or nail the line.

First it was with John Hennessey, the rollicking Lochinvar from Indianapolis who caused Wimbledon such anguish by appearing on its classic turf in striped flannels, that Lott won the national doubles. Then it was with John Doeg and last year it was with Lester Stoefen, the giant, blond California Adonis, who has broken into the Davis Cup picture this Spring.

Perhaps the most convincing testimonial to Lott's predilection for doubles was furnished in the recent national indoor doubles. The indoor game, played on board floors in poor light, is an abomination to the Chicago youth, with his western grip. But he and Stoefen went out and won the indoor doubles against a field that included such crack combinations as Jean Borotra and Christian Boussus of France, Frank Shields and Sidney Wood and Clifford Sutter and Dr. Eugene McCauliff.

He Was Serious Once

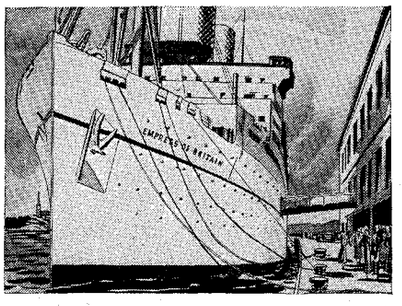
He is the young man who said he was going to give up Davis Cup tennis in 1932 because he didn't want to be a tennis bum, but the next year found his hat back in the ring and it is there to stay as long as his racket retains its potency. In all the years I have watched him play tennis I have seen him become really serious about his tennis only once. On the evening of the day he was beaten by Wilmer Allison in an early round of the 1929 championship, he went out to a friend's house on Long Island. Parking himself comfortably in an arm chair, he remarked contentedly, "Well, I can take things easy now." A few minutes later, he remembered that his mother was arriving from Chicago the next day to see him play. He wasn't so pleased with himself. "I ought to be kicked for losing that match," he said disgustedly. "But wait until next year. Mrs. Lott's boy is going to play this game seriously."

Fortunately for tennis, George never kept his promise. The game could ill afford having any one who adds so much to its gaiety turning serious. The press made the mistake once of taking him seriously. Upon his return from his first Davis Cup expedition, he called the members of the fourth estate around him. "Listen, you guys," he lectured them severely. "Where do you get this 'George' stuff? Hereafter I want you to know that it is G. Martin Lott 2d that you are writing about." They fell for it for a whole season before they realized he had had his tongue in his cheek. Now they know his tongue has never been anywhere else.

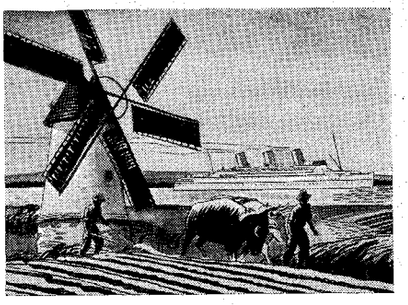
Cross to Europe

BY THE AIR-LINE ROUTE

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



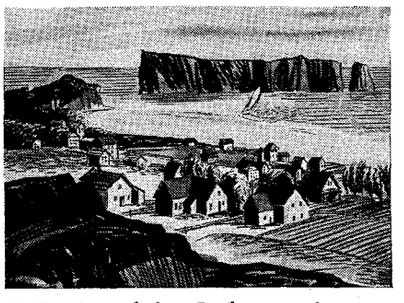
1. New Yorkers and Chicagoans meet where fast expresses drop them at Montreal... or at Wolfe's Cove in Québec, where "Empresses" sail for Europe. You step aboard... your baggage is in your stateroom. Or sightsee a day.



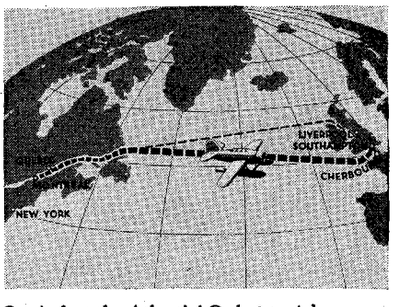
2. Cast off! Away to Europe! The voyage begins with two days' serene sail down the St. Lawrence Seaway, between two picturesque Norman coast-lines, 1,000 miles to the sea. You pass old forts, farms, fishing goélettes.

3. Close by Wolfe's Cove in Québec are streets that Champlain trod, sandalled friars from the Seminary, *habitants* from farms that take their title from King Louis of France, and the stately Chateau Frontenac high above all.

4. Fascinating shipboard life begins. You settle yourself, start to make acquaintances, get your sea-legs before you reach the sea. Fun begins... dancing, deck-sports... always something interesting to do, day and night.



5. Ten hours below Québec, you drop your St. Lawrence pilot... and steam through the Gaspésie. Here is Rocher Percé, the pirate's ship turned to stone by Blanche de Beaumont's curse when they snatched her from her love.



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On the Current Screen

Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit and rebel, who was mysteriously slain in 1923, already has, it seems, become a legendary figure. It is to the legend, rather than to the facts of his life, that the new picture called **Viva Villa (AAA)** wisely and frankly goes. At the same time it is only fair to the film and its producers to add that they certainly have not gone to extremes in their hero-worship.

The Villa of the photoplay is an ignorant, lecherous and homicidal peasant, cruel, stupid and childishly savage. But he also was, the narrators insist, patriotic, filled with a hatred for the oppressors of his people, intensely loyal to his chief, the martyred President Madero, and the possessor of an engaging sort of low and raucous humor.

Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Wallace Beery in "Viva Villa"

A Robin Hood of the Mexican peonage, who came to hate the ruling class when his father was flogged to death at the order of a landowner, he used the only weapons that his simple, primitive nature taught him in his unceasing war against the overlords. His story is told with gusto and effectiveness in what certainly must be the goriest of all modern melodramas.

According to "Viva Villa," Pancho was carrying on his vendetta against the landowners when Francisco Madero sent for him to assist in the coming outbreak against the tyrant, Diaz. It was Madero who first told Villa that it was wrong for him to massacre all his prisoners, and, under the influence of the one man he reverenced, Pancho, for the one time in his life, was able to overcome his penchant for homicide.

When Diaz was forced out and Madero became President, the new leader realized that Villa did not belong in Mexico City and so he persuaded him to remain quietly behind. In many ways it was a wise decision, but, in the end, it was fatal, for Villa was the little President's one true friend. Without him, Madero was in the hands of perjured traitors who betrayed and murdered. As soon, however, as Villa heard of the death of his idol he once more took the field, this time in all his early cruelty and laid waste the country, capturing Mexico City and killing the murderers. For a short time he was President. Then, realizing that he did not fit in the picture, he retired to the North, where he was killed by the brother of a girl he had assaulted.

All of this, together with the friendship between Villa and a picturesque American reporter, is narrated in this highly-colored, vigorous and strikingly-dramatic motion picture. It is acted quite brilliantly in the title rôle by Wallace Beery, who gives the best performance of his career. There are good performances by Henry B. Walthall as the noble Madero, by Leo Carrillo as Pancho's dapper Chief Executioner and by Joseph Schildkraut as the betrayer of Madero. Stuart Erwin is not at his best in the rôle of the reporter, originally planned for Lee Tracy.

* * *

As the Earth Turns (AAA) — A simple and straightforward tale of farm life in New England, narrated without excitement and with considerable lyric effectiveness. Miss Jean Muir, a pretty newcomer, is attractive in the leading rôle.

* * * *

This Man Is Mine (AA) — The familiar story of the understanding wife who won her husband back from a designing rival. Miss Irene Dunne's portrayal of the wife makes the film considerably more interesting than its story would seem to warrant.

* * * *

I Believed in You—A feeble drama attempting to prove the vast moral and romantic superiority of a millionaire over a radical agitator and his Greenwich Village friends.

* * * *

Looking for Trouble (AA)—The lively and incredible adventures of two "trouble-shooters" for a telephone company. Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie are more helpful than the earthquake which enlivens the climax.

* * * *

The Trumpet Blows—George Raft at his least impressive style in a foolish story about a bull-fighter.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prize fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, *You're Telling Me.	*The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, Viva Villa, As the Earth Turns.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

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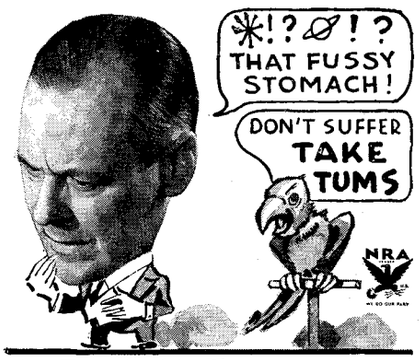

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New York State Declines to Liberalize Divorce Laws

Bills to liberalize divorce in New York have been defeated by the State Legislature. Introduced by Assemblyman I. Arnold Ross, they would have made three years' desertion legal grounds for divorce. It would have been a fourth cause for action in New York, adultery being the first.

Forty-six other States, said Mr. Ross, have adopted more lenient legislation than that which he proposed. "The Enoch Arden law," he maintained, "doesn't give any proper relief." He had just talked to a former Assemblyman "who has been deserted for twenty-two years. Just as he was about to obtain a dissolution his wife reappeared to block his last hope of freedom." Which is not according to Arden.

The New York "Enoch Arden law" provides for the dissolution of a marriage after an absence of five years, accompanied by evidence raising the assumption that the absent partner has died. The defeated Ross measures required no such assumption—just a three-year absence from hearth and home. It looked to some as if this might be construed as a legal invitation. In fact, one Assemblyman made bold to say that two-thirds of those advocating the bills were "potential plaintiffs in divorce actions."

Until recent years adultery had been the only ground for divorce in New York since 1787. In 1922 the State Legislature enacted the "Enoch Arden law." Six years later the Legislature added the ground of incurable insanity for more than five years, and a fourth ground is the final sentence of a husband or wife to life imprisonment.

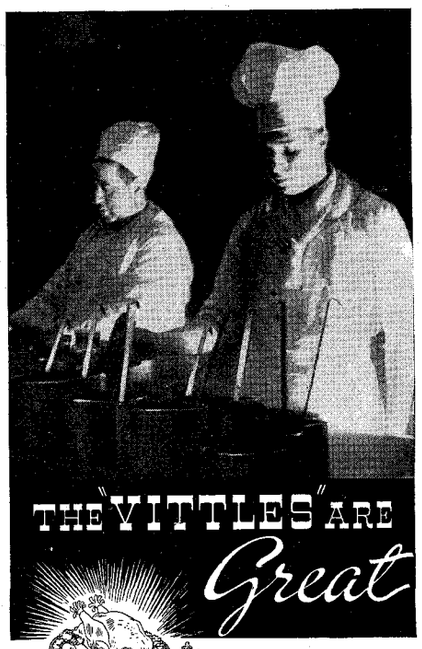
Strong Opposition

In every session of the Legislature during the last decade effort has been made to add new grounds for divorce. All have failed, largely because of the unyielding attitude of the Roman Catholics and other groups who look upon marriage as something more than a civil contract.

In fact, this is really the American viewpoint, according to Francis S. Moseley, president of the Brooklyn Catholic Action. In a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune* he reminds advocates of liberalization that the Supreme Court of the United States has stated that marriage is "more than a mere contract. . . . It is an institution, in the maintenance of which, in its purity, the public is deeply interested, for it is the foundation of the family and of society, without which there would be neither civilization nor progress."

One of Mr. Ross's contentions is that his bills would have helped reduce fraud and collusion, admittedly widely practised, and "that the divorce bill is hardly mandatory; church groups who do not recognize divorce laws are not required to go to the courts for relief."

But, as a conservator of the ancient moralities, the Catholic Church feels that it must defend them from all attack. To admit, even by silent acquiescence, that any subversion of these moralities might be good for some people but not for its own would be inconsistent.



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Taxpayers and Jurors Become Punitive

Many Worms Are Turning Throughout Nation as Juries Convict Criminals, and Home Owners and Farmers, Sold Out for Taxes, Revolt Against Costly County Governments

By Chester T. Crowell

IF you are contemplating any homicides this year, my advice would be "Don't!" Not if there is the remotest chance of your being brought to trial. Because, this year, the juries are in a mood to bring in verdicts of guilty. In the twenty-five years that I have been following the news closely, I have never known such a succession of verdicts of guilty to be spread over the front pages of our newspapers. Men or women—it makes no difference. The majority of the verdicts reported in the big headlines for the last six months have been guilty, with heavy penalties.

If you will check with your own recollection of the nationally-reported murder cases you will agree, I am sure, that my general statement is correct, but I also am including dozens of cases which were not nationally reported. And I am not confining the general observation to murder cases. I include, for example, the fifty-nine defendants brought to trial before one jury in Pennsylvania on a charge of conspiracy to violate the now-defunct national prohibition law. There was the sort of case not likely to result in conviction of all of the defendants if for no other reason than simply because it is extremely difficult for twelve jurors to remember all of fifty-nine defendants on trial simultaneously. But that jury remembered them, evidently. Anyway it said all of them were guilty. The case is without parallel in American courts, and, so far as I know, in any others. The case now has been upset by the holding of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals that the law under which they were convicted is dead, but that does not make the verdict of the jury any less unusual.

A Year of Convictions

Something has happened to the temper of the average citizen who finds himself sworn in as a juror. As far back as most of us can remember, the typical American juror went into the box with a teeth-gritting determination not to find anyone guilty if he possibly could avoid it. He was much more likely to weep copiously, with pity, for the defendant. If the defendant happened to be a woman, she was half-way to liberty when the trial lawyers answered "ready." But not this year. We find women jurors bringing in verdicts of guilty against women defendants charged with crimes against men. The ancient assumption that any American juror could be depended upon to prove maudlin, irresolute, and easily confused, if the testimony happened to be voluminous, is gone. This is a year of convictions.

It happens to be my job to keep very close watch over the news in 400 daily newspapers. I am not employed to report on the result of criminal trials, but the headlines are there, and I see them. If the general trend in those headlines is astoundingly different from what it has been during the preceding quarter of a century I am likely to take note of that fact. This is not the only striking difference in the headlines during the last year. I shall tell you of several others, and, I think, important ones.

PUBLIC
DAILY PAPER
JAMES E. CANNON JR. GOES ON TRIAL
DILLINGER SHOOTS WAY OUT OF TRAP
SAM INSULL RETURNING TO UNITED STATES
MELLON MAY BE INDICTED

News

—Vintroux in the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*

Do you, perhaps, recall having read earnest pleas that you vote and not play golf on election day? See if this sentence strikes a familiar note: "How shall we ever have better government in this country when the best elements of our citizenship will not exercise the rights, etc., etc." You've heard that before, haven't you? I thought so. Pretty stale stuff. Well, you are not going to be bothered with it this year. There would be no point in hurling those familiar jeers at the American voter now. In every election this year the number of ballots cast has astounded the politicians. And the number of voters registering for future elections already is sensational. Strangely enough, the vote is heavy—even in little by-elections for county commissioner.

Instead of apathy there is a tendency toward violence.

On the face of the facts, as reported from every part of the United States, you can put it down as certain that the vote is going to be heavy in every election this year. You can also put it down as probable that fists will fly on less provocation than in former years.

Certainly that is the news—no matter whether I am reading California or New Jersey newspapers.

Another news feature which makes the front page in about thirty-five States is an attack on county government. It is indicted on the ground of being very expensive, almost useless, and generally a burdensome and confusing weight on democratic government. If you happen to live in a city of only 25,000 population the county does very little for you. The police protect you, but you have a sheriff, also. There are scores and scores of sheriffs in this country having annual incomes larger than those of the governors of their respective States. If you happen to live in a sparsely-settled county, your sheriff is very important, but he doesn't earn much, as a rule.

The big pay goes to the sheriffs in cities, where the city police do the work, but that is just one phase of the problem. Another is the large number of very small counties in our older States, especially the older Southern States. Tennessee is a good example and the people of Tennessee just now are talking about this matter in a manner indicating that something may be done about it. In the good old horse-and-buggy days it was a reasonable arrangement to have the court-house about as far away as a man could travel in the forenoon. Then he could transact his business and return in the afternoon. Some counties were laid out on the assumption that a man would take a day to go to the county-seat and another day returning.

A Growing Burden

As soon as the horse went out and the automobile came in there no longer was any need for such numerous court-houses, each with its staff of county officers. I wrote magazine articles on this subject during 1919 and so did many other newspaper men. Nothing came of it. We thought taxes were heavy then, and said so. We thought the growing burden of local government, which is much heavier in the aggregate than the costs of national government, could—and should—be reduced. We were pointing out one easy way to start, but homes were not being taken for taxes then. Not by the thousands, anyway.

People didn't wish to be bothered with discussions of how to eliminate, or consolidate, counties and reduce taxes. Now it is different. They are keenly interested, suddenly interested. Seeing the same discussion pop up in so many parts of the country, all at the same time, one naturally looks to see if this movement is directed from one center. Well, it isn't. As a matter of fact it couldn't very well be directed from one center, because the problem is different in each State. Some of them can

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DISPLAY ROOMS IN THIRTY CITIES

move quickly toward whatever solution seems to them advisable; they need nothing more than legislative action.

Each has its own problem, but all are going to do something about the burden of county government, and with much less delay than one might expect considering how many decades they have put up with it. Masses of people move strangely in such matters. They have known for a long time that hundreds of millions of dollars were expended annually for useless government, but they were busy and didn't wish to be bothered. It was easier to pay. Then came the day of the foreclosure on farms and homes all over this country. No one can fail to know that hundreds of homes have been foreclosed for county taxes levied to support a government which has rated about 20 per cent. useful to 80 per cent. valueless to the man losing his home. That isn't a good enough score to justify thousands of foreclosures.

Moreover, a very heavy percentage of the Federal funds advanced to home-owners by the Farm Credit Administration and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation have gone to pay local taxes. It wasn't always the mortgage holder who threatened to foreclose. On the contrary, very often, it was the county. Now there are thousands of little homes plastered with mortgages to Uncle Sam because the county government had to be supported. Such situations goad people to action.

Under Close Scrutiny

The whole subject of local government is under close examination from coast to coast. If you happen to live in a city where conditions are worse now than they were a year ago, your situation is unusual. At about the time Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States, the status of municipal credit in this country was deplorable, and, what was still more tragic, it was rapidly becoming worse, with no end in sight. Almost no prediction of calamity would have been absurd, but the condition has been improving, steadily, now, for six months, at least.

That doesn't mean that the whole problem has disappeared. Quite the contrary. It means that the problem of local governmental finance now is the livest topic among the general run of tax-paying citizens and that they are gaining ground in virtually every conflict. Economies are being forced upon the municipal officials, and the municipal officials, in many cases, are leading in the reforms. There have been taxpayers' strikes and a great many more threats than strikes. There has been such an examination of municipal accounts from coast to coast by taxpayers as no reformer would have dreamed possible fifteen years ago.

It is strange that it has taken so long. Strange that we had to wait until there were so many other problems to think about. Strange that we couldn't have given some thought to this matter in less-troubled years. But we couldn't. At any rate we didn't. We waited until adversity had kicked us raw and now we are sensitive about quite a number of things we should not have neglected previously. We are becoming better citizens.

BREAKFAST MENUS LACK VARIETY IN FRUIT JUICE

● REGARDLESS of how nourishing a soup is, a housewife wouldn't think of serving the same kind every day for dinner. She knows that appetites would quickly tire of the monotony.

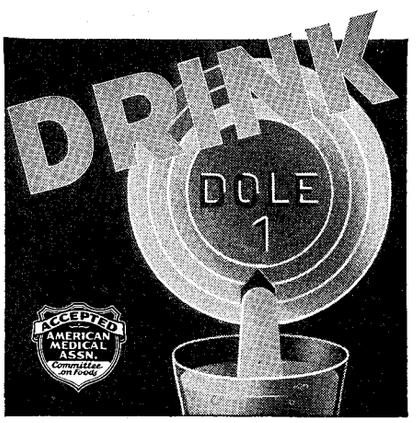
● The same reasoning can be applied to fruit juice in relation to breakfast menus. And today you will find countless women serving DOLE Pineapple Juice as well as tomato and orange juice.

● DOLE Pineapple Juice is fine for breakfast because its flavorful goodness appeals to morning appetites. It should never be confused with the sweetened juice found in sliced canned pineapple. DOLE Pineapple Juice is pure, unadulterated juice of fresh, ripe, luscious pineapples grown and harvested by us. And by the DOLE vacuum method of packing, which prevents oxidation, the valuable vitamins and true aroma and flavor are saved for you, not "boiled away."

● DOLE Pineapple Juice is very nutritious because it is a good source of vitamins A, B and C. It is rich in digestible fruit sugars and furnishes important alkaline minerals which tend to offset acidity caused by other foods. It has been accepted by the American Medical Association Committee on Foods.

● You will be delighted with the economy and convenience of DOLE Pineapple Juice. It is refreshing any time of the day—fine for children between meals. In fruit punches or other beverages it adds delicious flavor and "body."

● Grocers everywhere sell DOLE Pineapple Juice. Ask for it by name and look for the name "DOLE" stamped on the top of the can. Packed by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., packers of the famous DOLE sliced and crushed pineapple.



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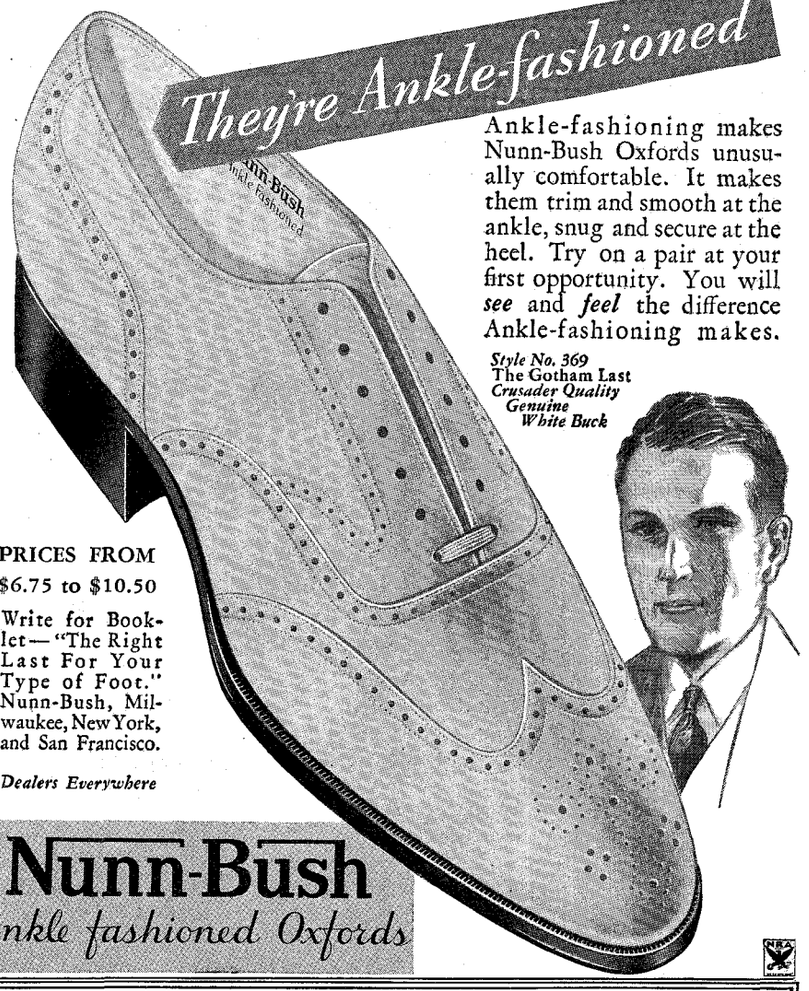

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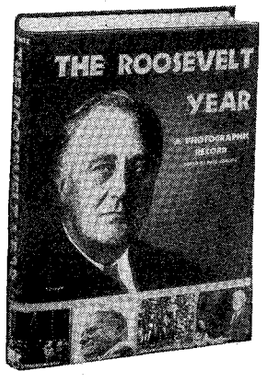

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"A Good Newsreel Book"

"Mae West, technocracy, the California lynchings, Huey Long, Mr. Morgan's midget, streamlined automobiles, Disney's Big Bad Wolf, Ruby Bates, the Machine-Gun Kellys, Father Coughlin, tear gas and bullets at Ambridge, the air mail. . . 'The Roosevelt Year' is a good newsreel book—a perfect pictorial supplement to Mr. Roosevelt's report to the people."—*New York Herald-Tribune.*

"A Genuine Panorama"

"It is no haphazard record, but a genuine panorama, the photographs well chosen and reproduced and the explanatory text brief and intelligently written. . . I enjoyed this book very much and put it aside knowing that it would increase in interest every year from now on. It is a first-rate job from every point of view."—*New York Evening Post.*

"A Remarkably Good Collection"

"This is a remarkably good collection, ranging from snaps of delivery of the first beer to pictures of Mae West, the waterfront at Miami, where the visitors outnumbered those of the boom years, the California lynching, PWA workers, Al Smith talking on the 'baloney' dollar, and Ruby Bates repudiating her original Scottsboro testimony. The broad grin has disappeared from the Roosevelt face under the cares of office, but no one can say that the President comes anywhere near the Mussolini frown or the Hitler stare. And when the jaw is set the eyes continue to smile."—*New York Times.*

Size 9x12 inches. $2.75; by mail, $2.93.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Bait Dangled at Noel Coward

Somerset Maugham's farewell to the theater, expressed plainly in a valedictory which still has a small loophole permitting reentry at any time in future he may choose, is a brilliantly-worded arraignment of certain conditions which afflict the American, as well as the English, theater. His major complaint is against the modern style of play-writing. In the preface to the fifth volume of his "Collected Plays," he says this:

"The present mode in dialog debars the writer from introducing into his play people who express themselves in an educated manner. It may be true that the English are tongue-tied, but are they so tongue-tied as the dramatists nowadays pretend? Listen to the conversation of barristers, doctors, politicians, parsons, and you will find that they speak quite naturally, in a way that on the stage would certainly be thought stilted. Stage dialog has been simplified out of all relation with life but that of the cocktail bar. It is a pity the fashion of to-day prevents any reference on the stage to the great subjects of human life, and the most profound thoughts of human things. It is to this, I think, that may be ascribed the childishness with which the continental critics charge the English drama."

Which is a fairly clear attempt to coax Noel Coward to get up and say something.

Presidential Cruise

Summer will see another Presidential cruise, this time through the Panama Canal and as far west as Hawaii, according to recent reports from Washington. It is expected that the President will travel in one of the new 10,000-ton cruisers which has admiral's quarters for himself and his staff. Last summer the President used the *Indianapolis* when he came back to Washington after a yachting cruise to Maine. The *Houston* has also been suggested for the Hawaiian trip.

Present indications are that the President will sail from Annapolis, Maryland, on June 23, at the latest, which means that he counts on an early adjournment of Congress. He will be accompanied by his two youngest sons, Franklin, Jr., and John.

Ticket-Loser Gets His Seats

The box-office treasurer in the Hartman Theater in Columbus, Ohio, didn't know what to make of it, but he accepted it. A patron having lost his tickets to a Katharine Cornell performance, and, unable to buy more for the sold-out engagement, presented an affidavit, sworn to before a notary, detailing the locations of the lost seats.

The patron undertook and agreed "to save harmless and to indemnify the Hartman Theater, Columbus, Ohio, or any person, persons or corporation, claiming by, through or under, said Hartman Theater, against the tickets being produced by any one claiming to be the owner thereof."

They let him in.

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Topics in Brief

THE original knee-action wheel was the bicycle.—*Houston Post.*

OLD Doc Wirt probably regards himself as a brain trustbuster.—*Dallas News.*

MAN is the only animal that laughs. He is the only animal that has a Legislature.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WILLIAM A. WIRT talked till it hurt.
Who did it hurt? William A. Wirt.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

MAYOR LAGUARDIA is to give no quarter in his war on the slot machine. Nor does the machine.—*Detroit News.*

PHILADELPHIA psychologist says life begins at forty. That being the case the fun stops at 39.—*Florida Times-Union.*

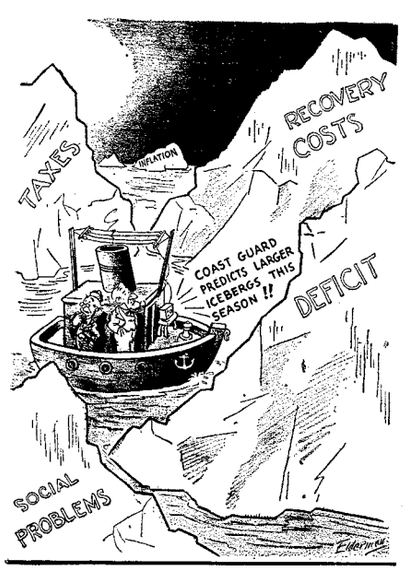
WE read that women will be just as beautiful in the future as they are now, but not the same women, we assume.—*Albany Evening News.*

DR. VIZETELLY tells us that Charalambos Simopoulos, the name of the Minister from Greece, is pronounced Hahrahlahmbos Seemopoolos. But still we're perplexed.—*Manchester Union.*

THE salary of the emperor of Manchukuo is $1,750,000 a year. But even with that we imagine he is cheaper than a $1 a year man.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WE will now all hold our breaths in anticipation of that moment when the Administration cracks down on Glass.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

AN explorer tells of a tribe in Brazil that eats ants.
That's pulling a good reverse on the picnic situation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



They're Telling Us!
—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

BALLROOM skirts are so long nowadays that a young man must learn to remember faces.—*Louisville Times.*

AN enthusiastic Chanute merchant has thrown away his bottle of red ink, the *Tribune* reports.—*Topeka State Journal.*

Land Ho!
—The Emporia *Daily Gazette*

A MAN who will pay the price they're asking now for bottled-in-bond whisky doesn't need it—he's already drunk.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

GREECE shouldn't take it to heart. By the time Mr. Insull gets home she may have quite a flock of prominent Chicagoans as her guests.—*Macon Telegraph.*

No one on the Byrd expedition takes any baths, which may explain why so many small boys want to be explorers when they grow up.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

THE scientist who declares gold may be secured from the ocean evidently priced a summer cottage with an ocean frontage.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

ONE can understand Italy's desire to expand, for when Carnera returns to the homeland permanently he must have some place for his feet.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

JAPANESE who has offered to teach Huey Long jiu-jitsu overlooks the fact that the Louisiana Senator relies on his vocal organs for self defense.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE Soviet system, says Ambassador Troyanovsky, is democracy at its truest; in Russia nobody has any right to be poorer than anybody else.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

LET'S not be too harsh on the alleged income tax evaders. Perhaps when Uncle Sam asks some of those big-salaried men how much they earn, they tell him the truth—instead of stating the amount they receive.—*Jackson Daily News.*

IF ALL *Coaches* SIGNED A CODE THERE STILL WOULD BE BUT ONE *Rockne*

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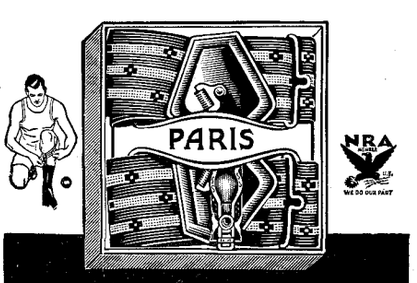

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Students Strike Against War

American Youth Turns Its Back On "Old Men Who Make Wars for Young Men to Fight" and Demands Peace

Old men make wars for young men to fight, and Professors Baldpate, Sobersides and Greybeard were pretty badly shocked when the students of the country went on a one-hour strike against war and another bonus army for the next generation to support.

But the country generally looked on the demonstration with tolerant eyes, acknowledging that youth must have its hour, even for idealism. In this case, the boys and girls had some of the old men on their side. Moreover, it was taken for granted that if a foreign foe sets foot on American soil, the majority of these young enthusiasts will be among the shock troops to repel the invader, or at least in the ambulance corps, which, in a well-run war, is as necessary as men in the line. Somebody always is getting hurt.

Harvard Has Merry Time

New York, which has the largest number of colleges, had the largest turn-out. The students attended campus meetings, paraded, cheered for peace, and adopted the so-called Oxford pledge: "We, the students of ——— College, pledge not to support the Government of the United States in any war it might conduct." That, perhaps, leaves a loop-hole for defense. They called for "Schools, not Battle-ships" and for the abolition of the R. O. T. C. At City College, Dean Morton D. Gottschall refused to give the students permission to meet on the campus. They could meet, he said, in the Great Hall, at a more opportune time. But the students thought the time was opportune enough, and played tag with the police. The police yelled, "students, off the campus," and the students yelled, "police, off the campus." It was a nice game, and resulted in a tie. Elsewhere in the city the police are said to have used their sticks in one or two cases, which the unarmed boys said was unfair.

A merry time was had, too, at the college founded by the clergyman, John Harvard, long before the Revolutionary War, when there were no pacifists worth mentioning. Here the peace meeting was interrupted by the Michael Mullins Chowder and Marching Club in the person of one student dressed as a Boy Scout, one dressed as Hitler and others carrying signs which read: "Down with war!" "Down with peace!" "Down with the National Student League!" "Up with the Student League!" The pacifists distributed peace literature, and the Chowder boys retaliated with circulars reading, "March with Michael Mullins to the tune of soup and spoon, sing the savage tale of war with wildest runic tune."

Every time the speaker attacked the R. O. T. C., the Boy Scout blew a bugle and called for a Harvard cheer for war. "Hitler" called for a "Heil Hitler," and hundreds of the frolicking students responded with the Nazi salute. Just when ammunition, consisting of mixed vegetables, was brought up, the Superintendent of Yard Police yelled that the dining halls would close in fifteen minutes. That ended the meeting. Both sides raced for chow. Mess call is the favorite call of soldiers, too.

At Johns Hopkins, unsympathetic students turned a hose on the peace speaker, Prof. Frederick C. Lane, and free speech was effectively stopped. It was lots of fun.

Elsewhere, the demonstration was taken more seriously, the idea being, apparently, that a little propaganda for peace wouldn't be out of place when there is so much talk of war. President Henry N. MacCracken led Vassar College's parade of 300 students, trustees and faculty members. One of them was Miss Lucille Harvey, a niece of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. More than 400 students of Williams College listened to a peace talk by President Harry A. Garfield, who said that he was not a "peace-at-any-price" man, but was opposed to the causes and sources of war, which he attributed to the profiteering munitions manufacturers. The students of Wellesley, the administration and faculty of which are said to be in sympathy with peace movements, held their demonstration after classes were over, and were joined by faculty members.

But in Europe and Asia, Fascism has the floor. Young Germans are eager for service in the Storm Troops; Italian youth rally to the Fascist cause; young Japanese declare they would be glad to die in the Japanese Army should need arise; Switzerland is training her boys for military service, and, now, the French are studying the question of military instruction for youth. On top of it all comes Japan's warning that she has formulated a Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

Spending Leisure Time

Even just plain frittering away of spare time is to go by the boards. At least that is the plan of the newly-organized Leisure League of America, Inc., which has, as its main objective, the recommending and distributing of hobbies. It has listed nearly 700 known ways of employing leisure time, and has opened headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Going at it scientifically, the league says it will address itself to two classes of prospective hobbyists: (1) To those who can't think up a hobby for themselves and (2) to those who wouldn't know how to go about riding one if they could. The assumption is that many people are potential story writers, or fish fanciers, or hooked rug artists, or what have you. The league's function is to bring out these "submerged powers." Bridge and golf, two national pastimes, are to be frowned upon by the hobbyists as lacking in creative substance. In a sense, the league believes it is destined to fill a need supplied by Charles Dickens years ago when he edited a London magazine called "All-The-Year-Round."

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America's Most Traveled First Lady

(Continued from page 9)

versary dinner, accompanied the President to church, welcomed her youngest son home from boarding-school, entertained at the usual Sunday night chafing-dish supper, consulted with medical experts about her son's appendicitis, passed the entire Monday at the hospital when his operation was performed, and, that evening, laughed heartily at the gibes directed against her at the newspaper women's dinner, and responded in kind in the speech which ended the festivities.

Official Tabus Ignored

Does that sound like a restful week-end?

But the next time I met her, she looked better than she had at any time since she went to the White House. The Puerto Rican sun had given her a becoming tan. Her cheeks were round, and she seemed happy and refreshed.

© International

First Lady's activities bar holidays

"No, I haven't had much rest," she laughed. "So much had accumulated while I was gone, and there was Johnny to visit at the hospital every day. But I feel perfectly fine."

No one need worry about a woman who carries on in such fashion. Nor is it very helpful to try to analyze this abundant serenity, which impresses those of us who study her most, as her greatest asset. More than any woman who ever lived in the White House she has succeeded in being herself despite its tabus.

It is no secret that, hating pretentiousness and formality, she had dreaded, for a while, her status as First Lady. But she just laughed at the tabus and they melted away. They told her no First Lady could drive her own car. She drove hers. They told her life would be one long procession of tea parties and she hates "pink teas."

However, an abounding sense of humor and a complete absence of vanity put the protocol in its place. Now it and she live amicably together, but she really loves people and she loves helping good causes. The tea parties gave her opportunities for both. When you pin her down to a serious summary of her first year, you realize that she has a firm faith in the righteousness of the New Deal and that she has been deeply happy to share in establishing it.

"When you live in the White House," she says cheerfully, "you cannot escape the public eye. All I ask is that when I run away now and then, it may be as a private citizen."

She seldom has her wish, for the American people must make a carnival around their First Lady. They peer at her in railroad cars and deposit roses at her hotel before breakfast.

Taxicab drivers in New York have ceased to be surprized when hailed by the President's wife, on foot and unescorted, on one of her frequent visits home. Keepers of gasoline stations up and down the Atlantic Coast keep a wary eye out for the famous blue roadster. Last February, when the mercury hovered near zero in central New York, a filling-station owner observed a car approaching with a District of Columbia license plate.

"Must be Mrs. Roosevelt. Nobody else would be driving up from Washington this weather," he guessed—and guessed right.

When in New York she sleeps in the house at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, now guarded day and night by uniformed police.

In mild and clear weather, she travels by air-plane, rather than train, for the simple reason that it saves time. During the last winter this has not been possible, because her engagements always are definite and she must run no risk of bad weather interfering with her prompt arrival.

All these activities have been dovetailed deftly with her essential Washington duties. Once she entertained at an official White House reception, shaking hands with one thousand invited guests, and chatting, apparently carefree, with her friends while the dancing proceeded in the East Room. An hour later she was in an Army air-plane headed for Warm Springs, vastly pleased to have made a secret getaway, for once, from her friends, the White House newspaper women.

No woman in the country, except, perhaps, Amelia Earhart, uses the air-plane in so unemotional a way. She is entirely without fear. Even when the air-plane which she frequently had used crashed at Newark last fall, her only concern was for the two injured pilots.

The one who passed the winter in the hospital had telephone calls and flowers from the White House regularly.

Philosophy Thoroughly Modern

Aviation is no novelty to Mrs. Roosevelt, for she had flown extensively during the Presidential campaign trip in 1932. After she went to the White House, she traveled 11,902 miles by air. The Puerto Rican trip added 2,836 air miles. She made ten "mere commuting" trips to New York.

Thoroughly modern in her social philosophy, she almost never smokes and her light brown hair is unbobbed. (It also is untouched by gray, tho she is forty-nine years old.) She believes in the new education and the old religion. She is only a Right-Wing feminist. She utters New Deal preachments in pure Brahmin accents. She has not entirely escaped Old New York, tho she looks forward to a kindlier social order. And she has no intention of relaxing her efforts to bring it about.

I'D SKATE TO THE SOUTH POLE FOR A KOOL

MILDLY MENTHOLATED CIGARETTE—CORK-TIPPED

They're easier on your throat—the smoke actually *is* several degrees cooler. But why talk scientifically when the main thing about KOOLS is the downright pleasure you get smoking them? They're definitely refreshing. The choicest Turkish and Domestic tobaccos, neatly blended and then mildly mentholated by a process that fully preserves the flavor of the tobaccos. Cork tips are lip-savers. Save the valuable B & W coupons packed with KOOLS for Congress Quality gilt-edged U. S. Playing Cards and *other attractive premiums. (Offer good in U. S. A. only.)

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But in spite of these carefully, scientifically designed features, Arch Preserver Shoes are neither freakish nor corrective in appearance. Thousands of men buy them for their good looks alone and discover afterward the "built-in" comfort and health. Fine leathers, smart lasts, new up-to-the-minute designs, and expert shoe making combine to make Wright Arch Preserver Shoes the best looking shoes for men you ever saw.

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For more than 15 years Wright Arch Preserver Shoes have been featured by leading shoe dealers as the most correct feature shoe available. Today therefore these shoes have been proven—not only in the laboratory, the hospital and the clinic, but on the feet of hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers.

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To keep your feet well there are three simple rules. *First:* Send for the FREE Wright Archograph and check the present condition of your feet. *Second:* See your doctor or chiropodist regularly. *Third:* Wear Wright Arch Preserver Shoes always.

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Send for FREE Archograph

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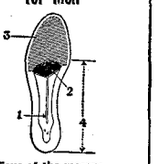

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The Literary Digest

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Progress in the Conquest of Crime

Decrease in Homicides, Robberies, and Other Criminal Activities Noted, as Plans to Strengthen Arm of Federal Government Are Made

It is cheering to discover signs of a let-up in the advance of the crime wave at the very time when the Federal Government's fight on crime gathers momentum.

There have been many attempts to estimate the effect of the depression on crime. New York City's new Police Commissioner, Gen. John F. O'Ryan, came out the other day with figures showing that in 1933 with the beginnings of economic recovery, crimes and violence in New York declined 8 per cent. from the previous year and homicides 10 per cent. In 1933 there were 431 homicides as compared with 478 in 1932. Burglaries dropped from 2,417 to 2,276 and cases of grand larceny from 13,468 to 10,548. Automobile thefts were much less frequent, decreasing from 8,910 to 6,991.

What does this prove about the relationship between crime and the depression? The New York *Times* reflected:

"It is permissible to see in these figures the effects of economic recovery. By the homicide test it can be made out that hard times and crime go together. Between 1928 and 1930 the number of murders recorded in the police reports were exactly the same in two years, 373, and the other year they were 377. But in 1931 there was a jump to 431 and in 1932 went up to 478. Last year's better showing leaves us still noticeably worse off than before 1930.

Prosperity and Crime

"However, for a longer period it is arguable that excessive prosperity is as bad for homicide as severe depression. For a number of years before 1928 the murder figures were down to an annual average of 300, which compared favorably with a range up to 700 or 800 in the first decade of the century. But in 1928, the big year of the bull market, there was a jump of nearly a hundred murders. From this new level the depression brought another rise."

Another cheerful note came last week from a committee of the American Bankers Association reporting a more than 50 per cent. decrease in bank robberies since the last check-up, but the explanation was offered that because of the bank holiday there were "three or four thousand less banks in the country to raid and burglarize." But it is bad enough. In the six months ending with February the sum of $1,257,700 was taken by bank robbers with the accompaniment of 110 casualties including thirty-seven killings. Worthy of note was the fact that by far the great majority of the bank robberies took place in small communities.

Turning from the acts of the criminals to those of the law, Raymond Moley last week announced that he will soon hand in to the President his report on criminal law enforcement which he has been preparing ever since he undertook the task last fall. His recommendations will cover necessary changes in Federal laws, executive reorganization and methods of cooperation with State and local authorities.

The Federal Attorney-General, Homer S. Cummings, last week addressed the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington and outlined to them the twelve-point legislative program which the Department of Justice is urging on Congress. The main idea is to strengthen the arm of the Federal Government and to encourage cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and between State and State.

Thirty separate bills to accomplish such ends have been drafted in Congress. Their main purpose is to check the activities of criminals who cross State lines. Senator Royal S. Copeland (Democrat), of New York, is chiefly responsible for these measures. He heads a committee which has been active for ten months and has already held exhaustive inquiries in and around Chicago, Detroit, and New York City. This committee has been trying to develop methods of combating the racketeer and has been cooperating with various private crime-fighting organizations.

Press correspondents believe that after Mr. Moley presents his report there will be an intensive anti-crime drive launched by the Federal Government.

World's Oldest Phone Owner?

Dr. Ernest Le Roi Thomson, of New Haven, Connecticut, claims the distinction of being the world's oldest telephone subscriber, according to the Boston *Post*. He is eighty-four years old, believes he has answered 50,000 telephone calls, and was a charter member of the first telephone exchange—opened in New Haven on February 21, 1878.

Recently, when the telephone company printed the handful of survivors on the original list, they omitted his name, believing Dr. Thomson was dead. This was vigorously denied by the doctor, who explained that the error grew out of the fact that his name was misspelled Thompson in the original directory.

The first telephone directory was a two-page affair and contained fifty names, of which only eleven were residence telephones. There were only three doctors on the list and one of them was Dr. Thomson's father. This is explained by the fact that most of the conservative doctors of the city at that time looked askance at the telephone, and regarded it in the light of newspaper advertising.

A NEW writer on Cleopatra concludes it was brains, not beauty, that accounted for her fascination. Any woman who could keep herself talked about for 2,000 years certainly had something they don't teach in Hollywood.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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Fresh Salads: Spring Tonics in Green

"Uncooked Leafy Vegetables" Were Appreciated Even in Ancient Egypt, Where They Were Fed to the Pyramid-Builders, Yet Their Fascination Is Always New

By Dorothy Kirk Sinker

THE first warm days of spring bring with them a longing for refreshing green things to eat. Everyone feels the urge to eat salad—with the result that salads rise to the pinnacle of popularity about this time each year.

From the earliest contributions of the hotbed—young tender lettuce leaves, spicy garden cress and crisp little radishes—to the later and more hardy supply of cabbages, chicory and escarole, one has an abundance of "greens" to choose from. Those who are lucky enough to live in the country know the joy of gathering the wild spring greens in the open fields. In some localities, now is the time to pick the young dandelion leaves; in others, sheep sorrel and pepper-grass will be coming along. Of the more spicy varieties there are salisfy leaves and purslane and pungent watercress which grows along the banks of cool streams. Chives, chervil and tarragon are not so well known, but they make delicious flavorings for summer salads and may be grown in one's kitchen garden.

Markets Well Supplied

For those who can not raise their own salads, or gather them in the fields, the markets, fortunately, have an abundant supply to satisfy exacting clients.

Ten years ago this could not have been said, but, thanks to the teachings of scientists and nutrition experts, salads have come into their own and have found their rightful place in the diet of American people.

One of the first recent advocates of these "uncooked leafy vegetables" was Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, who stressed their important *protective* qualities. "Because they contain certain essential vitamins and minerals, they should be included in the menu *every day*," he said, "and lettuce, because of its abundant calcium, deserves special attention."

But neither Dr. McCollum, nor any of the other eminent scientists of this century, was the first to recognize the healthful properties of greens. The Ancients recognized the fact centuries ago!

Galen, a celebrated Greek physician, called lettuce (Lactuca sativa) "the philosopher's or wise man's herb." It was raised extensively by the ancient Greeks and Romans and also was considered by them a cure for many ailments.

So greatly did the epicureans of Athens and Rome value this green that the most meticulous care was taken in its growth. The story is told that Aristoxemus, "a philosopher by profession, an epicurean by taste," wet his garden each night with choice wines to impart to the lettuce the delicate perfume and exquisite taste which had baffled the neighboring gastronomers.

Cabbage, believed by some to be a remedy for paralysis, was called the prophet among vegetables and adored by the Egyptians, who raised altars *to* it and swore *by* it. An Ionian oath, "So help me Cabbages" is frequently found in ancient writings. The Greeks and Romans ascribed to it the happy quality of preserving from drunkenness.

Parsley was considered the emblem of joy and festivity—which may be the reason it now is used as a garnish. When Hercules crowned himself conqueror of the Nemean Lion, his crown was made of it.

Alexander the Great believed that onions created eagerness to fight, so he fed them to his troops before sending them into battle.

Surely the secret of the pyramids has been discovered! According to Herodotus (450 B.C.) there was an inscription on the Great Pyramid stating that 1600 talents had been paid for onions, garlic and radishes eaten by the workmen during the progress of its erection!

The Greeks, who seem to have been artists at salad-making, as well as at other things, served their salad at the end of the meal until they found that it had a stimulating effect upon the appetite. Then they served it at the beginning. Still later, the custom of serving it with the roast, or between the roast and sweet developed—"to correct the too-liberal supply of rich and fatty foods and to stimulate and divert the taste."

And, thus, the custom has been handed down and accepted by various countries and localities as best suit their needs. Even in the United States customs vary as to serving salad. One State, in particular, is noted for its partiality to salads as the *first* course, while many others prefer it as an accompaniment to the meat or fish. In other localities sweet salads frequently are served for dessert.

The original definition of the word *salad* limited it to "uncooked herbs dressed with salt, vinegar and spices," but nowadays, nearly everything used for food may be requisitioned for salad-making, depending upon the function of the salad. Tho a sliced onion and radish salad on crisp romaine must accompany the first trout and shad of the season, just as surely as cheese goes with apple pie, or cranberry sauce with turkey, there are times when the salad must supply the main course at luncheon or supper, or be the *pièce de résistance* for party refreshments. Here more hearty combinations are called for, the purpose of the salad determining its make-up.

But no matter what the purpose on the menu, the important thing is to eat at least one salad every single day. So say the foremost nutrition authorities. With this ultimatum to live up to, one must know how to prepare salads.

First Essentials

The first essentials of a good salad are that its ingredients should be *clean, fresh, crisp* and *cold*. Nothing is less inviting than limp, wilted salad greens. To prepare them, wash in cold water, being especially careful to clean the leaves of watercress well. If the greens seem a bit wilted, let them stand in cold water for a half-hour, or so, then drain off the water, shake well and place in the refrigerator to chill. A covered pan, especially made to store fruits and vegetables, is best for the purpose, but a towel or cheese-cloth bag may be used.

This simple method insures a supply of fresh, crisp greens as a basis for any salad. If the salad is to be fruit, vegetable, meat, or fish, these ingredients should be prepared and chilled carefully.

But even the most carefully prepared salad may be marred by a poor dressing.

A Recipe for Salad

By Sydney Smith (1830)

To make this condiment your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two hard boiled eggs;
Two boiled potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, half suspected, animate the whole.
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town,
And lastly, o'er the flavoured compound toss
A magic *soupçon* of anchovy sauce.
Oh, green and glorious! Oh, herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul,
And plunge his fingers in the salad-bowl.
Serenely full, the epicure would say,
"Fate cannot harm me,—I have dined today!"

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The Hedgerow Players: A Little Theater Bulwark

Eager Young Actors Who Have Settled at Moylan-Rose Valley, Pennsylvania, Under Jasper Deeter's Direction, Are Free to Experiment for the Advancement of the Drama

By David Carb

ELEVEN years ago Jasper Deeter, the original "Smithers" in "The Emperor Jones" and one of the bulwarks of the early Provincetown Players, brought a group of eager young actors to Moylan-Rose Valley, Pennsylvania, a scattered, sparse, residential suburb about ten miles from Philadelphia. There, in an old hall, they established the Hedgerow Theater, a professional, but cooperative, group. Since that April in 1923 they have produced 103 plays, have bought the hall and remodeled it, and have become the owners of the house nearby in which most of those involved live *en famille*. In that healthy, receptive atmosphere, both in front of and behind the proscenium, they are not only free to experiment, but are expected to.

The 103 plays range from "The Sea Gull" to "Ten Nights in a Barroom," they include dramas by Shakespeare, Shaw, Synge, O'Neill, Ibsen, Molnar, Molière, Susan Glaspell, Lady Gregory and a dozen others, but the number of untried works given their first chance by the Hedgerow Theater is lamentably small; the number of "unarrived" playwrights they have launched is smaller.

Picturesque entrance to the Hedgerow Theater

This theater lays its chief stress on direction and presentation. In those departments it has been brilliantly successful. Mr. Deeter both directs and acts, but it is his direction which gives the organization its distinction; it is the fruit of his own ideas and experience.

Deep, Sensitive Interpretation

His method is a combination of plastic sculpture and deep, sensitive interpretation. He uses the sculptural, even in vocabulary, for movement; the psychological for lines. To instruct his co-workers in groupings, he employs such words as "design," "pattern," "your area and his" . . . . He rarely instructs his actors in how to speak a line; instead, he analyzes it for and with them. The result is that every line spoken is freighted with its background, its motivation, with understanding of what it comes from and what it is leading to, and a fine sense of what its effect will be. He makes the play a mosaic and every utterance a part of it. That gives all that is said and done a richness, an overtone far beyond the usual, and the whole a most unusual flavor which in no way sacrifices ease, fluidity and naturalness.

The Hedgerow Theater program prints only the names of the characters. A line below says: "The names of the actors are posted in the lobby." That, alone, should be sufficient—and is—to remind patrons that they have come to see a play, not several "personalities." Thus the emphasis is right, just as it is in the speeches.

For their production of "Three Sisters," for instance, the stage has been divided into two rooms separated by an open arch supported by a pillar which is well down stage center. The up-stage curve ends in the permanent plaster dome. The dining room of the Prozorovs is a step higher than their living room, and, by setting it all at an oblique angle, both rooms are in full view.

Wherever the action is makes no difference from the physical, or any other, angle. Those in one room continue by improvisation what they have been doing and thinking when the interest shifts to the other. That causes the spectator to feel that he is entering into their life, not sitting outside being played to and at. One of the principal drawbacks to the so-called "peep-hole theater" thus is minimized to such an extent it virtually ceases to exist.

It all may be described as naturalism, but not the usual brand. Mr. Deeter achieves this by employing in direction a vocabulary which is, at the least, not usual. During rehearsals he calls out to his actors, "Watch your ballet," "Give yourself more ballet" when there is no ballet, not even music or steps; he means—and, after years, or just months, of his direction they understand his meaning—composition. He applies the same method to all the plays he directs—whether they be Chekhov, or farce, such as St. John Ervine's "Mary, Mary Quite Contrary" which recently has been added to their extensive and diversified repertory.

The more one observes Mr. Deeter's directorial method the more he is distressed that it is not used on original material; the combination could not fail to produce unique results, results which would advance all the arts the theater utilizes—all the arts.

For this original theater in Pennsylvania neglects only playwriting itself, and it could afford far more than most to encourage that. If it were to go in for untried scripts with the same heartiness and intelligence it brings to acting, direction, décor—all the other arts involved—there is no doubt it soon would develop dramas which would contribute their part, more than their part, to the creation of a genuine, indigenous American drama.

That is all we need—if tried wherever in this country there is an equivalent of the Hedgerow group, a Little Theater, or a course and its accessories, such as that of Prof. Frederick Koch at the University of North Carolina—all we need to cause a true, comprehensive drama of us and our life to emerge from the soil. One would not be a hopeless optimist if he believed that when that has served its apprenticeship a great and unique national drama will result, a drama which will help to express and interpret us to ourselves.

Country Artistically Incoherent

Most of our country has been artistically incoherent, so far as the rest of the world is concerned. Little more is known about us than what comes out of our huge, tense, scurrying cities. Naturally the world generalizes. Does not that explain, to a large extent, why we are so grossly misunderstood? Have we not now reached a plane of development where even, in the nuances of life, we owe it to ourselves and to civilization to play our part in the overtone as we have in the physical current?

One need not be fanciful to believe that after an endeavor of that sort has become conscious and wide-spread and been made for sufficient time something greater than itself will emerge. It always has been so, and the psychology which evokes it indicates it always will be.

Professor Koch and Mr. Deeter and the few like them are certainly pointing the way. And it makes no difference whether the pointing is conscious; their work shows the process and foreshadows the result. It also exposes the paucity of other methods, especially those that obviously have had their day and yet are still used.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Business Activity Continues Undiminished, With the Resumption of Upward Trend In Prospect When Immediate Future Course of the Administration Is Clearly Defined

By Endicott G. Rich

UNCERTAINTY as to the immediate future course of the Administration, even at the end of the second week after President Roosevelt's return from vacation, continues to exert a depressing effect on business. If activity, therefore, has not increased, it is, nevertheless, a commentary on the vigor of what have been called the natural forces of recovery, that, under these circumstances, it has not diminished.

It was apparent, even at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's departure from the Capital, that both conservative and radical forces were preparing to press their causes with greater energy. The strength of the former was reflected in the new conciliatory attitude of Congress toward the Securities Act, the Stock Exchange bill, and the Wagner and Connery Labor measures, as well as in the assertion of General Johnson that he would not urge continuance of the licensing power of his administration. The radicals showed their power in more dramatic form by yielding to the veterans' and Federal employees' lobbies.

Attitude of Business

Business patiently awaited Mr. Roosevelt's return in the expectation that a word from him would terminate these Janus-like tactics. To-day it is less confident that Congress will be as responsive as in the past.

Ambrose W. Benkert, head of Brookmire, Inc., and an economist who has followed Mr. Roosevelt's program to date, for the most part with hearty approval, called attention last week to the attitude of Congress toward stock market and labor legislation, and said:

"Investors and business men alike are watching with interest to see whether President Roosevelt will concur in the more conservative trend which developed during his absence from the Capital. Indications of willingness on his part to accept the modified bills which are being formulated might result in a forward impetus in business and in the security and commodity markets."

Roger W. Babson who, for months, has cautioned correspondents of the likelihood of inflation, had this to say last week of the action of the stock market:

"For several months the market line-up has been as follows: On the upward side, the steady lift of fundamental improvement; on the downward side, spasmodic scares—political, social, labor. All along it has been probable that this tug-of-war would ultimately be won by the rising tide of better business. You can now detect the beginning of some 'swings toward the Right' both at Washington and throughout the country. If this conservatism gathers force, it will become the signal for stocks to resume the major upward trend."

There is no unanimity among financial and economic experts, however, that Mr. Roosevelt's influence will be altogether exerted toward the Right. The President's reception of the demands of the Silver Bloc have not been encouraging to conservative ranks. Before his departure for Southern fishing waters, Mr. Roosevelt had let it be known that silver legislation was not to find a place on his legislative program for the remainder of this Congressional session. On his return, monetary legislation lands there. Just what form this may take was not divulged but the ideas of Senators Thomas, King and Wheeler are well known and, from a conservative viewpoint, any silver enactment they might approve would be wildly inflationary.

This view was well expressed recently by Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, Chief Statistician of the Federal Reserve Board, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He protested that there was no need to augment the currency by the use of silver and, illustrating his contention by charts, showed that there was more currency outstanding in the period of low prices in the depression than there had been at the most prosperous peak of American business. Anyway, he argued, the American people are not inclined to use currency so long as there is confidence in the banking system.

"No amount of currency has been able to affect prices in the last few years of our experience," said Doctor Goldenweiser, adding that if more currency were needed, credit expansion in this country could reach $96,000,000,000!

It is the opinion among competent observers that President Roosevelt will presently have to announce a definite program of the legislation to be expected in the remainder of this session of Congress, and, moreover, will have to take a definite stand on his plans for the continuation of the NRA program.

The NRA Situation

Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican Senator of North Dakota, told the Cleveland City Club recently that he believed President Roosevelt was prepared to give the NRA "a big shake-up," making it the instrument it was designed to be to decentralize industry and aid small business against monopoly and its sponsors.

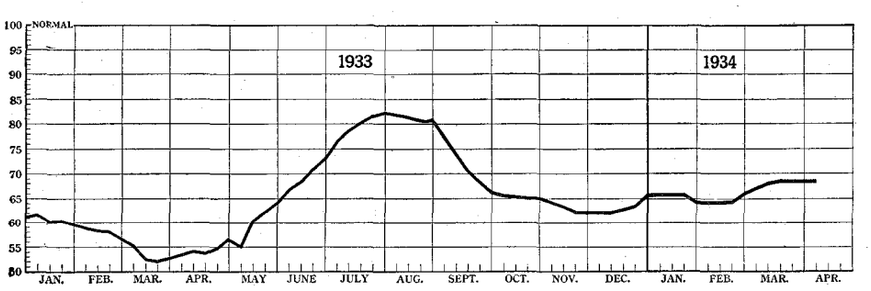
"I believe he will do this when he has, in addition to his wise knowledge of the trend, the report which he has requested of the National Recovery Review Board, an agency removed from the NRA and created by Executive order. I am confident the President will act to clean up NRA. I have yet to see a problem or a responsibility placed in his lap upon which his decisions and actions have been other than courageous and right."

Since Senator Nye's forecast, the Review Board has completed a preliminary report expressing the opinion that the codes are developing a monopolistic trend and are injuring small industrial and business men. This followed close upon the statement of the Durable Goods Industries Committee of the NRA that one-third of the national income had been distributed through Government channels in 1933 and that approximately 40 per cent. would be so distributed this year. The statement added:

"When these factors are studied in connection with the many legislative emergency measures of the past year, the conclusion is clear that, perhaps without conscious intent, we are gradually enforcing the nationalization of productive wealth."

Here is an assertion from within NRA itself that its influences have been restrictive of private enterprise, the charge round which the main opposition in business and industrial circles has rallied.

The Literary Digest's curve of the Course of Business reflects the recent uncertainty of business. For the third week it remains unchanged.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the first week in April, 1934.

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Depression's Strain Fails to Impair Nation's Credit

The big fact back of the complicated governmental refinancing program this month is that in spite of all the tremendous strain of the depression and the recovery program the nation's credit stands unimpaired. The Government can spend enormously for relief and at the same time whittle down its World War debt. No longer compelled to borrow from hand to mouth, the Treasury has now resumed the interrupted program of paying off or refunding its war loans. In fact the April refinancing actually cut the annual interest by $18,750,000.

The 4¼ Fourth Liberty Loan of 1918 matures in 1938, but the bonds are callable at the Government's discretion, in 1933. Last fall the Treasury started to refinance by announcing that nearly $1,875,000,000 would be redeemed on April 15, 1934. There was offered in exchange for the called bonds an issue of twelve-year bonds, callable in ten years, bearing 4¼ per cent. interest for one year, and 3¼ per cent. thereafter. The times were not entirely propitious, and only $872,000,000 of the called bonds were exchanged in response to this offer which closed on December 2. That left about $1,005,000,000 called for April 15. On April 3, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made a new offer to the holders of these unpresented bonds and of an issue of $244,000,000 in Treasury notes maturing May 2. This was an issue of 3¼ per cent. twelve-year bonds callable in ten years.

Greater Confidence Indicated

It will be noticed that this offer was slightly less generous than that of last fall, indicating greater confidence on the part of the Government. By April 15, there had been turned in $797,000,000 in Liberty bonds and $234,000,000 in notes, leaving only $218,000,000 to be paid in cash which was easily taken care of out of the Treasury's general fund. This left $4,300,000,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan still outstanding. The Treasury then promptly announced that another block of $1,200,000,000 will be called October 15. The bonds to be redeemed are chosen by lot; in the case of the October redemption it is those having serial numbers ending in 8, or 2.

Typical of financial comment was this from *The Wall Street Journal:*

"A government which a year ago coolly erased the gold clause from its obligations without consulting its creditors, then altered in its own favor the currency unit in which its bonds remain collectable, all the while borrowing and spending prodigally for experimental purposes still without effective limitation, now proceeds triumphantly to prove its credit unimpaired."

Among explanations offered for the Government's success are recent monetary stability, showing government spending, and the existence of a tremendous amount of capital seeking investment, the last accounting also for New York State's ability to sell $50,000,000 of long-term bonds at a record low figure.

One of a series, "What is the Associated System?"

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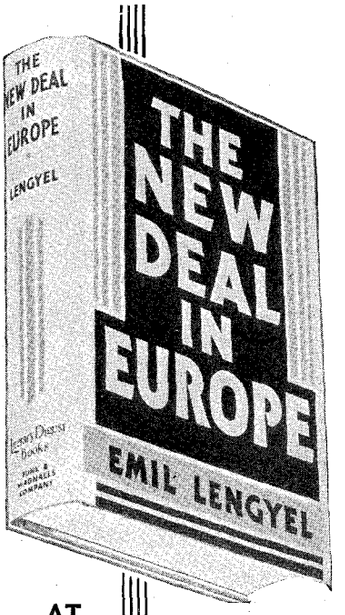

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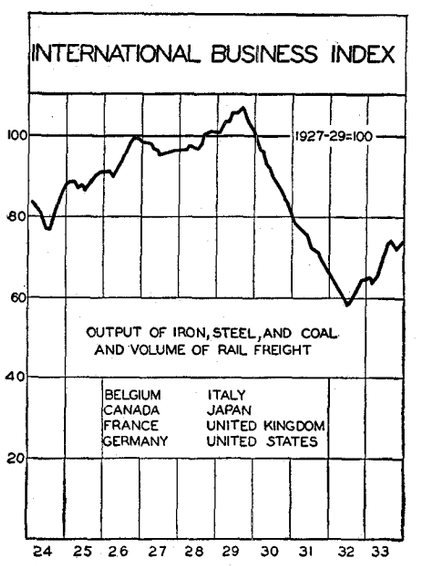
Two Years of World Economic Revival

Industrial Activity of Important Nations Has Been Expanding, After Three Years of Continuous Contraction

For nearly two years now the industrial activity of the world—that is, of industrially *important nations*—has been expanding, after three years of continuous contraction.



From the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, the Cleveland Trust Company's statistician, has prepared a diagram, herewith reproduced, which shows monthly changes during the last ten years in an international index of industrial activity. The indexes which are combined and the countries which are included are named on the chart, which is properly weighted for population and seasonal variations.

The chart shows an irregular advance from 1924 to 1929. The peak was reached in the summer of 1929, just before the Wall Street crash. Then there is a sharp downward slope practically without interruption through the summer of 1932. The advance has had its irregularities since then but the rising trend is unmistakable and apparently about as rapid as the decline.

The question arises as to which country has made the best showing in recovery. Even such an expert as Colonel Ayres finds this very difficult to answer. The heights of prosperity and the depths of depression were reached at different times in different countries. And various results are produced by different methods of measurement. But taking the indexes used in making the composite index in the chart and measuring the decline from the highest month of prosperity to the lowest one of depression, Colonel Ayres found that the percentage of losses that had been regained by the end of 1933 were: Japan, 76; United Kingdom, 46; United States, 29; Germany, 27; Canada, 23; France, 22; Italy, 15; Belgium, 13.

Spring Signs of Recovery in the United States

"Highly desirable spring business recovery" is here, said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at the end of last week. She was thinking particularly of March employment figures at the highest since 1930, with a gain of 418,500 over February.

On the same day newspaper readers noticed plenty of other spring signs of recovery. Railroad car-loadings were up. The New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company decided to raise wages. World ship-building had begun to show signs of real recovery. The Associated Press reported that the newspapers of the country were showing definite evidence of trade revival, in circulation figures 10 per cent. above those of a year ago, and in retail advertising linage 37.6 per cent. greater in March this year than in March a year ago.

Readers of the sport pages of the newspapers on the same day might have noticed a brief statement that attendance at the eight opening major league games totaled 185,000. This compared with 153,526 in 1933; 138,000 in 1932; and 249,010 in 1931, which was the record year. This increase may have meant more money to spend or a greater willingness to spend money, or it may have been partly due to the expectation of a tight race in both leagues.

The day before Miss Perkins made her announcement the following items were gleaned from one New York paper: a large chain store company reported increased sales; the people of New York State were beginning to increase milk consumption; the New York Telephone Company received 10,000 more calls for new installations on May 1 than they did a year ago, and a Y. W. C. A. secretary reported decidedly better employment conditions.

Besides the cheerful items reported on these two days other news of recent record include gains in life insurance sales, rising savings banks deposits in New York, and increase in the output of steel, with such an authority as *Iron Age* declaring that the outlook for the industry in view of higher prices and heavy bookings was "most favorable." Electric power consumption moved upward.

The automobile industry seemed to have recovered from whatever harm was done by the strike. Travelers motoring back from the South recently have seen a great many new cars on the roads in place of the traveling junk-pile contraptions encountered a year ago. Dun & Bradstreet have estimated that increased automobile production over last year may be as much as 72 to 97 per cent. for the year.

Postmaster-General James A. Farley last week announced the revocation of his order curtailing service and requiring payless furloughs for employees. He said the order was revoked because of a substantial increase in postal revenues and that this could be interpreted as "an accurate barometer of improved business conditions throughout the country."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A highly moral tax—Congressional "barrel rollers"—Likes the covers—One way to insure peace—Engineer prefers yards to meters—An earnest disclaimer—Zeppelin records—Regarding balanced diets

For a Tax on Divorcés

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Suggestions have been made from time to time to tax bachelors and without being for or against such a tax I believe more income would result from a tax on divorcés. Say a tax of 10% for the first divorce, (on the annual income of the party at fault), 20% for the second divorce, 30% for the third, and so on, with added penalty on anyone applying for a divorce for anything trivial and silly, as many of the divorces allowed are an insult to anyone who has any respect for matrimony.

Such a tax might make some of our highly-paid entertainers think twice before they continue to mock the ancient and honorable "contract" of matrimony. There is only one contract many will honor and that's a contract the breaking of which will cost them money.

Fullerton, California. DAN O'HANLON.

Angry With Congress

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In matters vitally concerning all the people, the more wide-spread the debate, the greater the likelihood that something will be done to alleviate the situation. Hence, I would like to add my bit of fuel to the fire. I am referring to the "Roman Holiday" enjoyed by the "barrel rollers" in the Senate and in the Congress who harkened to the lobby on the Independent Offices bill.

Why should two-thirds of a 15 per cent. salary cut be restored to government employees at this time when millions of men have no salary? A one-third restoration would have been more nearly proportionate to the increase in the cost of living.

Then why drag in the question of veterans' benefits? All of us are in favor of care for those veterans who suffered disabilities *directly* incurred in service, but it is an entirely different question for the Government, which means all of us, to pay for medical care, hospitalization and a bonus for the veteran, who since his discharge received injuries in civil life. Why not pay for the care of the working mother, or for the care of any and all workers who receive injuries or become ill?

It is this writer's hope that THE LITERARY DIGEST can find space to publish a list of the names of those Senators and Congressmen, by States, who voted to override the President's veto of the Independent Offices Bill.

ARTHUR RAMBO.

Palo Alto, California.

Pleased

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—So far in my short career (I am west of sixty-nine) my only correspondence with editors and publishers has been to send checks in payment for subscriptions and books.

I am now taking time out to write a line of appreciation of the picture of the United States Supreme Court on the front cover of the April 7, 1934, issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The entire cover has been framed and the story by Mr. Theodore C. Wallen filed in my scrap-book. I am impelled to write this appreciation by reason of the artistic arrangement and poses of the several members of the court in the picture and the good story by Mr. Wallen. Thank you.

G. B. HILL.

Chicago.

More Shooting at Sunrise

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the March 31 issue, Cicero L. Hopkins suggests that in time of war, conscientious objectors should be shot at sunrise.

Not having read any histories lately and being dumb, I am unable to perceive any benefits of the last war but since its evil effects are so obvious, I can readily name many of them. So what? It would be much more sensible to shoot at sunrise all those who advocate war.

I love America but I love humanity more. Anyway, most of the soldiers lying in Flanders Field would be worth more to America alive than dead. Who can estimate the value of the talents in statesmanship, education, medicine, etc., that were wasted to satiate the gods of war! Altogether too valuable to nourish poppies.

MRS. CHAUNCEY OLSON.

Rowland, Nev.

Protests Against the Metric System

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I beg to differ with Mr. Charles H. Bourbeau, who urges the adoption of the metric system.

The primary object of the metric is to provide a decimal system. As we already have one of length, area and cubic content that is better adapted to the needs of the engineering profession, the activities of the organized minority of metric advocates to foist their ideas upon the vast unorganized majority that does not seem to want it, reminds me of Æsop's fable of the fox that lost his tail.

If and when the English-speaking people get ready to extend their decimal system into weights and liquid measure, there is enough talent among them to do so without adopting an arbitrary unit that is not what it is supposed to be.

ARTHUR S. ROBINSON.

New Smyrna, Florida.

Anyway He Seems to Be Getting More Good Advice Than Bad

—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

No Reflection Was Intended

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the issue of April 14, 1934, of THE LITERARY DIGEST, there appeared on Page 12, "a series of sketches," among which there were articles concerning the Chaplains of both Houses of Congress. I am greatly surprized that a publication of the standing of THE LITERARY DIGEST should print an unwarranted statement, reflecting, by implication at least, on the Chaplain of the Senate. Let me say emphatically, I am and always have been "averse to cocktail parties," and I am sure your sense of fairness will cause you to publish this letter in the next issue.

United States Senate. Z. B. PHILLIPS.

Long Distance Air Records

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the April 7th issue of your magazine you have an article entitled "The Future of the Air-Ship Revived." Under subheading "The Defense States Its Case," you state that the still unbroken record for a non-stop long distance flight for any type of aircraft was made by a German air-ship that flew 4,225 miles in ninety-five hours, carrying fourteen tons of freight back in 1917. I believe that this record was broken by the *Graf Zeppelin* on a number of her greater trips, the outstanding of which was voyage No. 29, which started at 4.35 A.M. European Central Time on August 15, 1929, from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Tokyo, Japan, via Russia and Siberia. This non-stop flight ended at 6.24 P.M. Japanese time on the 19th of August, 1929. The duration of the voyage was 101 hours, 49 minutes. Six thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight miles were covered at an average speed of sixty-eight miles per hour.

The next flight was a part of the around-the-world voyage, from Tokyo to Los Angeles, a distance of 5,998 miles, which was covered at an average speed of seventy-five miles an hour.

F. W. VON MEISTER,
Spec. U. S. Representative,
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin.

New York.

Steaks for the Needy

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—(Mrs.) Patricia T. Fitzsimons, Los Angeles, writes in one of your recent issues: "These 'nutrition experts' that are always trying to solve the feeding problem for the working class had better retire to some warm place and live on herbs; anyway the general American public isn't paying a tax to keep this kind of expert in our colleges. We are trying to teach our children how to support themselves so they can have a steak once in a while."

Mrs. Fitzsimons's letter leads me to think that, when she wrote, she had in mind a statement recently made by a specialist of the extension staff of the University of Minnesota. That statement was intended to guide families—compelled in these times to live on very limited food budgets—in the spending of their food money in such a way as to get a *balanced* diet and thus avoid malnutrition troubles and deficiency diseases; it did not suggest, even, that families should limit their food budgets, except as compelled to; it grew out of the specialist's participation in relief work and a sincere desire to aid needy families in meeting their distress. Unfortunately, the statement was not printed as it was written.

W. P. KIRKWOOD.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Won Her Stripes.—"The dinner was delicious. You must have an old family cook."

"Yes, indeed; she's been with us ten or twelve meals."—*Vart Hem.*

But Did She Fall for It?—WIFE—"Mrs. Jones has another new hat."

HUBBY—"Well, if she were as attractive as you are, my dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much upon the milliner."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Example for Worms.—While bathing at a French seaside resort, an income-tax collector was attacked by a school of jellyfish. Some jellyfish have more backbone than taxpayers.—*The Humorist (London).*

No Party Collar.—The silver plated bath sponge goes to the youngster who defined a mugwump as a bird that sits on a fence with its mug on one side and its wump on the other.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

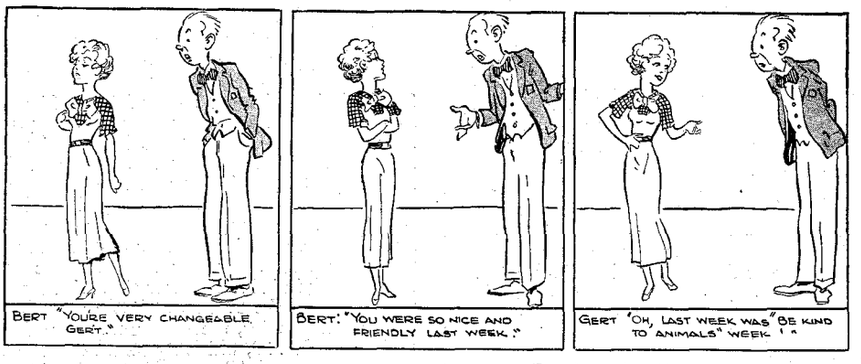
That Schoolgirl Complexion. — The young mistress sent her maid, newly-hired for a number of toilet articles.

"Mandy," said the mistress a few days later, "where is that tar soap you got for me the other day?"

"Lawsee, Miss," exclaimed Mandy, "what all's a blonde baby like you to do with tar soap? Ah thought you ordered it for mah own pussonal use."—*Boston Transcript.*

R. S. V. P.—

Why give parties, willy-nilly?
Must I sit beside some silly
Undeveloped, callow flapper
And amuse instead of slap her?
Must I eat a wicked, wasteful
Indigestible, distasteful
Meal, and drink a dozen glasses
With a dozen other asses?
"Awfully kind of you—delighted—
Thanks—so nice to be invited!"
—*New York Herald Tribune.*



—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia)

Bob-Haired Bandit.—"Were you excited when you first asked your husband for money?"

"Oh, no, I was calm—and collected."—*Scranton Times.*

Inside Out.—The difference between an ordinary suit and a lawsuit, Roger, is that the former gets cleaned and pressed, while the latter is pressed and it is the litigant that gets cleaned.—*Boston Transcript.*

Open a Sleeping Account.—"John, I bought some sheets, pillow cases and blankets to-day. Shall I put them down in my budget as cover charge or overhead?"—*Answers.*

Bringing Home the Bacon.—JUDGE—"Mose, is your wife dependent upon you?"

MOSE—"She sho is, jedge. If I didn't go out and get de washin's she'd starve plum to death."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Persuasive Go-Gebtor.—

A merchant addressing a debtor
Remarked in the course of his lebtor
That he choose to suppose
A man knose what he ose
And the sooner he pays it the bebtor.
—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Rattling the Skeleton.—PUPIL (after lesson on creation)—"But, teacher, daddy says we are descended from monkeys."

TEACHER—"We can't discuss your private family affairs in class."—*En Rolig (Gothenburg).*

Working Up to the Mdivanis—KITCHENETTE—"Don't you think that movie queen is improving?"

HUMORDICAS—"Yes, she's marrying a better grade of man every year."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Kick in the Creosote.—One of the little yarns going the rounds right now has to do with the vacillating influence which dominates repeal whisky. During the recent blizzard the mercury tumbled so low that they had to put alcohol in blended whisky to keep it from freezing.—*Henry Vance in the Birmingham News.*

Big Recovery Stunt.—A letter came into the Chase National Bank recently, from a customer of the bank who happens to be a prominent furrier in Australia. Two years ago, this customer was complaining bitterly about the depression, but now:

"Dear Sirs:

"Am sending draft for a thousand pounds, with which please credit my account. Last year I crossed a kangaroo with a raccoon, and now I'm raising fur coats with pockets."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Maybe 4.5.—Police said between four and five bandits participated in the robbery. —*Victoria (B. C.) paper.*

Strong Cast.—Also Father C— and Mickey Mouse in "The Fighting Priest."—*Baltimore paper.*

Not Even With Care?—De Luxe Sedan, special job, just broken in, 6 new tires, wonderful; won't last long. — *Pittsburgh paper.*

Hatching Chicks of Wisdom.—

SENTENCED TO SET IN CAR
Police Judge Gives Driver Object Lesson
—*Denver paper.*

Well, Maybe.—Washington, April 11.—Chairman Bulwinkle (D., N. C.) of the Wirst Investigating Committee, etc.—*New York paper.*

A Drop in the Bucket.—

Playhouses Gain
0 Million Fans
—*Seattle paper.*

Case for Diplomacy.—Full representation of the clergy and laxity of E—— church will be present at the B—— church Thursday, at a dinner meeting to hear plain and friendly discussions.—*Illinois paper.*

Slap Him on the Wrist.—The authorities said one of the men might have been John Dillinger, escaped pail breaker.—*San Francisco paper.*

Give 'em Elbow Room.—Apart from the duty of preserving the peace and protecting crime, the Police Department has many other tasks.—*New York paper.*

Bunny Hug in Wonderland.

In a five-mile area near Bakersa rabbit drive netted 2,000 jackfield, Cal., farmers who conducted rabbits.—*San Antonio paper.*

Slight Error On the Hip.—The Rindge W. C. T. U. will have its April meeting with Mrs. Richard T. R—— and Mr. F—— will be the speaker. Each member can bring a quart.—*Fitchburg (Mass.) paper.*

A Correction.—The S—— regrets an error which crept into this correspondence on Wednesday of this week. It was purely typographical, and the local correspondent was not at fault. Stated correctly, the item runs: The Rindge W. C. T. U. will have its April meeting on Tuesday, the 10th, with Rev. Robert F—— as the speaker. Each member is privileged to invite a guest for the occasion.—*Same paper.*

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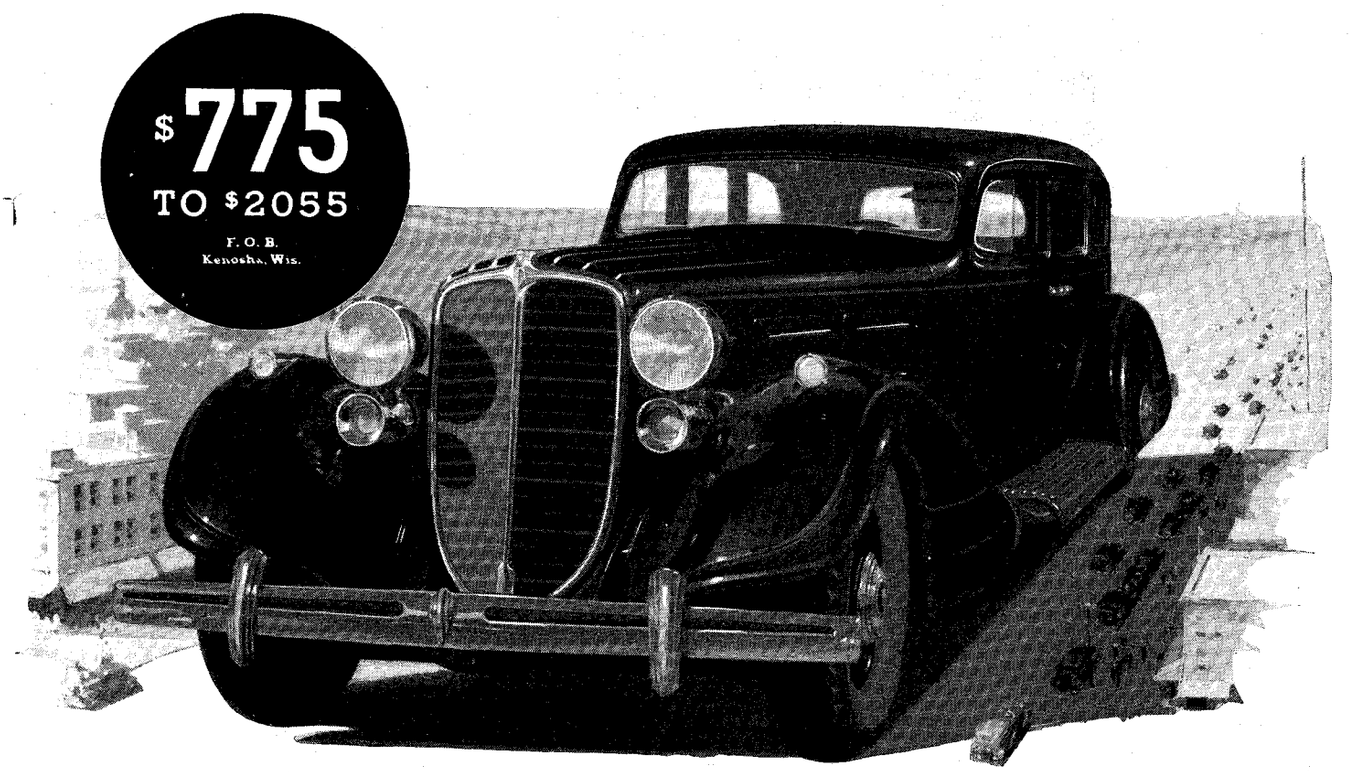
On to the 2ND MILLION CARS



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A million-car success calls for a celebration. And so, Nash dealers have programmed themselves to give, within 30 days, *a million people a million demonstrations!*

. . . A million "*Show me*" rides in the 1934 Nash and its companion car, the new "jeweled movement" La Fayette, fine car of the lowest price field.

. . . A million revelations of skilled engineering, honest quality and careful, thorough workmanship.

. . . A million revealing, thrilling, convincing experiences for a million people who think enough of their money to want to make comparisons.

. . . A million proofs that the Nash dollar and the LaFayette dollar are the *BIG* dollars in today's automobile market.

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116-inch Wheelbase . . . . . 88 Horsepower . . . . . $775 to $865	*133-inch Wheelbase . . . . . 125 Horsepower . . . . $1575 to $1625*
ADVANCED EIGHT	AMBASSADOR EIGHT
121-inch Wheelbase . . . . . 100 Horsepower . . . . $1065 to $1145	*142-inch Wheelbase . . . . . 125 Horsepower . . . . $1820 to $2055*

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